

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## COURT DISSOLVES AMERICAN SUGAR AFTER 12 YEARS

Former Trust Meanwhile Had  
Voluntarily Given up Con-  
trol of Subsidiaries

NEW YORK, May 9—Federal Judges Rogers, Hough and Manton today filed a dissolution order against the American Sugar Refining Company and other corporate and individual defendants in the Government's Sherman law suit begun 12 years ago.

During the 12-year wait, caused in large part by a decision to await rulings of the United States Supreme Court in the steel and harvester trust cases, the defendant corporations in the sugar trust case have "abandoned their combination and conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce, and to monopolize the business of manufacturing and dealing in refined sugar," said the decree.

The judges, sitting as an expediting court, held, however, that at the time testimony in the case was heard enough of the allegations in the Government petition were proved to entitle it to a dissolution order.

The companies named in the petition were the American Sugar Refining Company, the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, the Great Western Sugar Company of Chicago and the Michigan Sugar Company of Detroit.

It was held by the court that evidence taken in 1910, when the petition of dissolution was asked by the Government, showed that at that time the American Sugar Refining Company owned voting control in all of the companies named. Since then, however, the parent concern, voluntarily, has given up that control and now owns no more than small minorities and has no membership on the directorships of the companies.

The decree signed today was with the consent of the sugar companies' attorneys. It was brought to the federal court here as an expediting measure, and confirmed the voluntary dissolution agreement reached after conferences with the Government attorneys.

## Judge Denies Dismissal

Motion in Cement Cases  
NEW YORK, May 9—Federal Judge Knox today denied a motion of counsel for the alleged cement trust for dismissal of indictments alleging violation of the Sherman law under which 16 companies and 44 individuals are being tried.

He sustained a motion to dismiss the second count of the indictment, however, which charged the defendants with entering into a contract to restrain trade and curtail production. It was on this count that the case against the Cement Manufacturers Association was built by the Government.

The remaining count, which charges conspiracy to fix prices, has been sufficiently borne out by testimony to warrant its submission to the jury except in the case of the Allentown Portland Cement Company, Judge Knox held. He said he would direct a verdict in favor of that company.

Taking of testimony on the conspiracy count then was resumed.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMBERS SEEK TO EXCLUDE ORIENTALS

Debate in Canadian House of Commons on the Question  
of the Big Influx of Japanese

OTTAWA, May 9 (Special)—Asiatic immigration formed the entire bill of fare of the Canadian House of Commons yesterday. The debate was precipitated by the resolution of W. McQuarrie, M. P., for New Westminster, which provided "that in the opinion of this House the immigration of oriental aliens, and their rapid multiplication is becoming a serious menace in the living conditions, particularly on the Pacific coast and to the future of the country, and the Government should take immediate action with a view to securing the exclusion of future immigration of this type."

The motion was initially backed by practically every British Columbia member, irrespective of party leanings, the chief argument advanced being that the orientals were impossible of assimilation, that they were a menace to white labor; and that generally speaking they were a highly undesirable class of aliens as immigrants.

### Amendment Moved

Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior and Immigration, rose and moved that the word "exclusion" in the resolution be amended to the words "effective restriction."

T. A. Creer, leader of the Progressives, supported the amendment on international grounds, giving voice also to the suspicion that local political considerations had been partly responsible for the motion.

The amendment was put to a vote on a straight division and carried by 120 to 35 or by a majority of 94.

British Columbia members, regardless of party, were all in accord as to what should be done and as to conditions making necessary action which would exclude further oriental immigration. All of them spoke of the indifference with which the east regards the question of the oriental invasion of Canada. Backed by official

### King Feisul Refuses To Sign British Terms

By The Associated Press

Baghdad, May 9.—KING FEISUL has refused to sign the terms presented to him by the British High Commissioner, which were intended to prohibit demonstrations in favor of abolishing the British mandate over Mesopotamia. In addition, he has decreed the organization of a Constitutional Assembly, which is intended to have final say in the management of the country's affairs, both internal and external.

"Mesopotamia's relations with other countries," said a proclamation by the King, "will from now on be based on such principles as those upon which all independent states are established. We Arabs hate to submit to any foreign authority. We formerly hated the Turks, and we are not going to accept another bondage now."

## WU ARMY MENACED BY RISING IN HONAN

New Revolt Does Not Promise  
Well for Consolidation of Gen.  
Wu Pei-fu's Authority

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9—General Wu Pei-fu continues to clear up the wreckage of General Chang Tsao-lin's army, which is littered along 200 miles of railway from Peking to the Great Wall. His moderation in victory has produced an excellent impression, but the rising reported in Honan, in his rear, small though it is at present, does not promise well for a consolidation of his authority, which is an essential preliminary to the restoration of order in China as a whole.

Japanese statements affect to believe that China is breaking up and that the present fighting is only the beginning of greater disturbances, which will culminate, as in 1900, in a general anti-foreign movement. Conditions then, however, were different from today, in that the attempt to get rid of the always hated foreigner has been tried out pretty completely meanwhile and has failed. There remains the traditional antagonism between the North and the South which, however, is balanced largely by the Chinese respect for authority and unwillingness to undertake military service.

That Raymond Poincaré has not been helpful, that French policy has been obstructive, can hardly be denied by those who seek a general settlement, but it is precisely the belief that France is threatened with isolation that forces her into a still more uncompromising position. The onlooker, who endeavors to remain impartial, is obliged to consider the problems of Franco-British relations the central problem and regret everything which tends to separate still further two countries which should be the pillars of the new Europe.

### A Severe Blow

That is why some mistake seems to have been made in not seeking the confidence and cooperation of France before the Genoa Conference and even at the expense of delay to have obtained assurances of French support before hastening a conference, which undoubtedly has dealt a severe blow

The importance of this point is fully realized here. No one desired a rupture, except a few extremists who regard England as a check on their policy. Even those most opposed to Mr. Lloyd George's plans depurate the loud calls in many British newspapers for a denunciation of the Entente, in order to bring France to her senses. This is emphatically not the way to bring France to sense. It only

way to bring France to sense

withdrawal of France, who is now tied to Belgian chariot wheels, cannot be estimated in terms of Russia.

To all intents and purposes the French have chosen to go their own way in connection with the withdrawal from the Russian negotiations, and Raymond Poincaré's Bar-le-Duc speech becomes clear.

There are only two policies in Europe. Mr. Lloyd George stands for one and M. Poincaré for the other. Under normal circumstances a split would have come long ago but for the fact that British statesmanship clung resolutely to the passion-riden Entente for two reasons. The first is, because it desired peace and regarded Anglo-French solidarity as the most favorable foundation on which to build it and it hoped, almost against hope, that France would eventually come round to its way of thinking. The second reason had for its motive the fear that France, if left alone would take the law into her own hands and run amuck in Germany and make confusion worse confounded.

#### France's Cherished Project

Thus if France splits the Conference on Russia and decides to impose her own sanctions against Germany after May 31, the die is cast. No one can stop her from occupying the Ruhr Valley or, if she desires to go further, in carrying out her cherished project of seizing the left bank of the Rhine. There is a large body of public opinion in France which profoundly regrets the armistice, which absolutely distrusts anything but brute force and which, realizing that in a few years hence the opportunity will be gone forever, wants to smash Germany while the smashing is good.

This may be an extreme view, but since it is very possible to be the outcome of the position of isolation into which France is steering, it is necessary to state it plainly. That every effort is being made to avoid such a repercussion goes without saying, and at the time of writing I am still hopeful that wiser counsels will prevail. That M. Barthou is more difficult to handle since his return from Paris is obvious, but the unparalleled powers of mediation of the British Prime Minister are being constantly brought to bear on the French and the Russians alike (the Germans are also pressing the Russians to return a sufficiently favorable answer) so that a refusal to continue the negotiations may be regarded as almost certain.

#### Formula Sought Regarding

#### Restoration of Foreign

#### Property in Russia

GENOA, May 9 (By the Associated Press)—English and Italian delegates to the Economic Conference met today with members of the Russian delegation and began working out a new formula concerning the restoration of foreign property in Russia, said an announcement this afternoon by the French delegation.

The announcement said it was hoped to devise a new clause in the Russian memorandum which would satisfy Belgium and therefore France.

Genoa today was eagerly awaiting the Soviet reply to the Economic Conference's memorandum on the Russian question, with the fate of the Conference hinging largely upon the tone of the Russian response.

If the reply is essentially conciliatory, it is argued, the French and the Belgians will have difficulty in maintaining their opposition to the memorandum, but if it should prove highly non-conciliatory, Mr. Lloyd George's position will become untenable and the Conference will be in danger of immediate disruption.

The Russian delegation this morning summoned a large staff of typists, who began copying the response, which it was expected would be delivered before the day was over.

George Tchitcherine, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and his associates insist that the reply is conciliatory, but the Soviet conception of a conciliatory attitude, it is felt, may differ radically from what the French or even the British would characterize by this term.

#### Russians Oppose First Clause

The Russians, it is forecast, will be firm in their opposition to the first clause of the allied memorandum, which forbids their agitation against changes in the present territorial boundaries and insists that they shall suppress all attempts in their territory to assist revolutionary movements in other states.

Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor; Dr. Walter Rathenau, the Foreign Minister, and other members of the German delegation, displayed activity today in an effort to induce the Russians to give the memorandum from the Allies such an answer as would not justify France and Belgium withdrawing from the Conference. Such a withdrawal, the Germans argued, would only serve the interests of Russia's enemies.

#### May Be Delayed

During the afternoon some doubt developed whether the Russian reply would be forthcoming today. It was reported in one quarter that delivery of the document had been postponed by the Russians until tomorrow.

M. Tchitcherine this afternoon addressed a note to Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, asking whether the French Government had yet approved of the memorandum and if what governments had approved it.

The correspondent for The Evening News, of London, said he had learned that M. Tchitcherine had received wireless instructions from Moscow insisting that the Russian reply must be so framed as to avoid an immediate breaking up of the Conference.

#### Syria's Independence Claimed

GENOA, May 9 (By the Associated Press)—Representatives of King Faisal, King of the Irak region (Mesopotamia), presented to the Conference today a memorandum claiming the independence of Syria and Lebanon and protesting against the French occupation.

The Syrian maintain that France, under the pretense of a mandate, is trying to colonize Syria as she has done with Algeria and Tunis, and

that the same thing is being done by England in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

The memorandum declares the Syrians are quite capable of governing themselves, as they have proved in the past. The spirit of independence among the Arab population is pointed to, evidenced by the constant state of rebellion, obliging France to keep in her mandated territory an army of occupation.

#### No Threat to Entente,

#### Says Mr. Lloyd George

#### By Special Cable

GENOA, May 9—Even the Russian memorandum was forgotten in the excitement here yesterday, caused by the London Times' versions of the Barthou-Lloyd George interview Saturday and Mr. Lloyd George's reply to it. Mr. Lloyd George was quoted as having told M. Barthou that the entente was at an end. The Times' statements appear to have been exaggerated, but it cannot be said that Mr. Lloyd George's reply created a good impression.

Indeed, the whole incident has created the most painful impression and unfortunately is likely to have further consequences, but possibly it has been useful in preventing a break between the British and the French. Meanwhile a solution of crisis appears no nearer for a Belgian delegate assured The Christian Science Monitor representative that Belgium would not consider Article 7 of the memorandum, however hard Louis Barthou searched for an acceptable formula, since formulas could not alter the truth and the truth was that the Bolsheviks desired to nationalize property and the Belgians did not desire it.

France must stand by Belgium and it is inconceivable Mr. Lloyd George can continue to negotiate if the French and the Belgians retire. Everything points to the solution which has already been suggested, namely, postponement of the Conference for several months until both extremes show more readiness to compromise.

#### Hints From United States

The chief European delegations here have been given unmistakable hints by the American Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, that the United States Government maintains its consistent standpoint regarding any private or general arrangements for commercial and industrial privileges in Russia, and that no such arrangements can be recognized by the United States, says Henry Wickham Steed, editor of the Times of London, in a dispatch to his paper.

He adds that whatever agreement has been or may be made must be affected by the American attitude, unless and until equality of industrial opportunity in Russia is assured on a basis and by means which the United States can recognize. The correspondent understands that minor British oil interests in South Russia have suggested to the British delegation the expediency of establishing a special petroleum council alongside the Genoa Conference, and says that, were such a council to be constituted, and it to include the leading companies, its proceedings might speedily eclipse those of the main Conference.

#### Russian Oil Negotiations

As regards the Standard Oil Company, the correspondent says its distinct status in the Russian oil negotiations "certainly gives point to the support lent by the United States to the French and Belgian attitude" regarding private property in Russia, and also to the polite intimation which the leading delegations received from Mr. Child.

Genoa awoke today to another day of uncertainty, with Mr. Lloyd George optimistic that the Conference could be saved, but pessimism prevailed in most quarters.

Belgium is the center around which turns the fierce controversy over the Russian question. It is her objection to clause seven in the allied memorandum to the Russians behind which France is standing in her opposition to the memorandum. Consequently all eyes in Genoa are on Belgium and on M. Jaspar, Foreign Minister and chairman of the Belgian delegation.

Belgium's Investments in Russia

"The question raised by Belgium about clause seven has two aspects," M. Jaspar said. "On one side it is a question of principle concerning respect for, and protection of private property abroad. The other side concerns the economic restoration of Russia by reviving the industry of that country.

"Belgium invested 2,500,000,000 francs, gold, in Russian industry, and possessed 361 factories, including blast furnaces, glass factories, electric street railways, cloth mills, water works and electric light plants. We used to produce in Russia before the war 42 percent of the foundry output of the entire country, 48 percent of the steel rails, 75 percent of the chemical products, 50 percent of the glass, tableware and 30 percent of the window glass.

"No other country is so prepared as is Belgium to restore Russia if the latter returns to the former Belgian proprietors their old possessions. Money will again pour into Russia. Belgian industrialists already have

1,000,000 francs laid aside to restore their industries there.

#### Nationalization of Property

"In clause seven Belgium admitted a formula which allows for nationalization of property in Russia on condition that its use should be granted to the old proprietors, or, when this was impossible, compensation be given them. M. Cattier, our legal expert, simply assisted in compiling clause seven on the request of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou, under the express condition that his presence there would pledge neither the Belgian delegation nor the Government to the work of the experts. M. Cattier, after the clause was drafted, brought it to me, and agreed with me that it was unacceptable to Belgium.

"I must recall that I compiled that section of the Cannes resolution respecting foreign property, and that all, including Mr. Lloyd George, agreed in interpreting it in the sense that the Soviet must return foreign properties except when physically impossible. Mr. Lloyd George expressed himself in the same sense in the House of Commons on April 2.

#### English Experts Approved

"My amendment to clause seven is a textual reproduction, word by word, of the section approved by the English experts in London in their report regarding foreign property in Russia. Therefore it is not I who have changed. Belgium does not wish the failure of the Conference. All her efforts here have been directed toward the success of the meeting, while everyone, including Mr. Lloyd George, has paid homage to the Belgian sincerity and peaceful spirit."

M. Jasper denied statements printed recently in several European newspapers concerning a military and economic alliance between France and Belgium. He said the two countries concluded in 1920 a purely defensive convention, effected through the exchange of letters which provided that the convention be effective only when mutually agreed upon.

#### Belgium Kept Informed

Belgium, although not participating, is being kept in touch with these informal negotiations. The essence of the new suggestion is the insertion of a clause which would contain the general declaration that property of foreigners would not in any event be turned over to third parties by the Russian Government, thus meeting the main Belgian objection to the present document.

The French representatives this afternoon admitted that they were more optimistic than they were two days ago.

M. Pizzardo, Undersecretary of State for Ecclesiastic Affairs at the Vatican, arrived in Genoa today as the bearer of a memorandum from the Holy See to the Conference here.

Monsignor Pizzardo was received by the Italian Prime Minister, Luigi Facta, president of the Conference, to whom he delivered the memorandum, in which the Vatican asks that in case an agreement is reached with the Russians a clause be included guaranteeing religious liberty to Roman Catholics and also the return of properties which belonged to the Roman Catholic Church.

Signor Facta said he would support the claim of the Holy See, adding he believed the other delegations also would be favorable to compliance with the Vatican's desires.

#### WAR FRAUD CASES TO BE PROSECUTED

#### Mr. Daugherty Declares His Action Needs No Apology

WASHINGTON, May 9—Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, in a statement prepared at the request of President Harding and transmitted by the President today to Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, and House leader, declared "the record of the Department of Justice in connection with war contract cases calls for no apology, and none is intended."

Apparently referring to recent charges in the House of Inaction in prosecution of war fraud cases, the Attorney-General asserted "the plans are laid and all cases will be energetically prosecuted." He added that "very substantial progress" had been made to date by the department despite lack of adequate facilities in men and money."

#### NEW MINISTER TO HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, May 9 (By the Associated Press)—Theodore Brentano, first American Minister to Hungary, arrived today. He will present his credentials to Admiral Horthy, the regent. The Hungarian press accords Mr. Brentano a cordial reception, expressing the hope he will be able to further the amicable relations between Hungary and the United States.

#### LOAD LINE RECOGNIZED

TOKYO, May 9—Charles B. Warren, the American Ambassador, has induced Japan to recognize the American Shipping Bureau's load line certificates for American vessels in Japanese ports. Since the enforcement of the new Japanese regulations, Feb. 1, American ships have been compelled to undergo Japanese survey owing to non-recognition of the bureau's certificates.

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## FEDERAL ACTION IN COAL STRIKE RECOMMENDED AFTER SURVEY

Commission, With Power to Bring Operators' Books and Records Before It, Is Proposed

#### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the "Committee of 48," has just completed a survey of the bituminous coal fields during which he investigated working conditions, wages and other phases of the situation that have resulted in the present strike which directly affects 700,000 employees of the mining industry and effects, in larger or lesser degree, the entire population of the United States, besides having ramifications that reach around the world. As a result of this survey Mr. Hopkins makes a lengthy report and offers what he considers corrective agencies.

The "Committee of 48" was organized toward the close of the year 1919, through the efforts of a group of so-called advanced thinkers, and adopted a "platform" largely in opposition to the then existing state of national affairs. The name of the committee is derived from the fact that it is composed of members resident in each of the 48 states. The "platform" favors a most comprehensive program of public ownership, race and sex equality and strongly endorses the union labor movement. Mr. Hopkins' report reads, in part, as follows:

"The attitude of the operators is affected by their ownership of mines from which coal cannot be taken cheaply, and they are seeking through artificial means to grade down the wages of labor and to scale up their prices to the consumer, so that the unproductive mines will be artificially placed on a par with those from which the coal can be extracted at a normal cost.

#### Could Regulate Prices

"With this object in view the operators have refused to agree to a national wage scale basis applicable to the entire industry, and are demanding that they make their wage agreements locally with each mine or community. If they succeed in this they will be able to arbitrarily fix the wages of labor in each locality and will break up the organized resistance of the labor unions. The public will then be compelled to purchase coal at prices which the operators will be in a position to arbitrarily dictate.

"To standardize the mines on the basis of their productive capacity, and if necessary to order the closing down of all mines which by reason of their natural limitations fall below this standard;

"To standardize the cost of living for mine workers and the living conditions which must be supplied to them in order to surround them with reasonable comforts;

"To standardize the overhead costs of producing the coal and delivering it at the door of the consumer; recognizing that the standardized cost of living for the miners must be the first and irreducible item of expense;

"To standardize the cost of living for the miners live in so-called houses provided by the operators, containing from two to five rooms each. These houses are mere shacks built of thin clapboards plastered inside, but with no lights except kerosene lamps, no running water, and no heat except open grates. They are built upon uneven ground, without cellars, may be on them on piles, which makes it impossible to heat them properly even though the miners burn as much as four tons of coal every six weeks.

"The shacks are from 100 feet to one-quarter of a mile distant from open tanks erected in the middle of the mining towns, from which all the water must be carried in pails.

"The 'day men' in the non-union mines in 1916 received slightly less than the union men, but by 1919 the increase in the cost of living and the demand for coal had resulted in reversing these figures so that the non-union miners then received \$7.80 per day against the union scale of \$7.50. Since then the non-union mines have repeatedly cut wages, so that when the strike was called on April 1, the non-union men were only receiving \$5.05, whereas the union men were still receiving \$7.50.

#### Too Few Working Days

"But it is misleading to deal with this question simply on the basis of a daily wage. The miner has to live 365 days a year. The minimum cost of living for the average family with even comparatively decent surroundings is between \$1500 and \$2000. If the miner worked every day in the year except Sundays at \$7.50 per day he would have no cause for complaint. But the fact is that the mines are shut down a good part of the time, because they work intermittently, and the union mines in a series of years have not averaged over 200 days, while the non-union mines seek to justify their lower wage by claiming that they work close to 300 days, which would produce practically the same result.

"The real difficulty, however, lies in the fact that the number of days that the mine is open, and not necessarily to the number of days each miner is

employed. Furthermore the operators, even were they willing to do so, obviously cannot guarantee to the miners any specified number of days' work.

"In close connection with this question is the disputed checking system. The unions demand that the operators deduct the union dues of each miner from his monthly wages and pay it over to the union. The operators, with considerable logic, contend that there should be no obligation upon them to do the union's bookkeeping and to supply them with the sineas of war in the event of a strike. But the operators have themselves established a checking system under which they deduct from the miners' wages their state, county and road taxes, the rent of the shacks, etc. The miners have offered to withdraw their demand that the operators check out their union dues, provided the operators will abolish the entire checking system, but the operators have so far refused this offer.

"At the present time neither the public nor the Government knows whether the industry is fairly capitalized. They do not know the exact cost of mining and delivering coal; they do not know what percentage of profit the coal industry is yielding.

#### Suggested Remedies

## WILSON ACTIVITY IN MISSOURI IS A PUZZLE TO POLITICIANS

Many Feel Feud With Mr. Reed May Only Promote Prospects of Republican Senatorial Nominee

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

(Copyright 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, May 8—Woodrow Wilson's third intervention within a month in the Missouri senatorial fight—the latest his letter to Lon V. Stephens, one-time Governor of Missouri, calling for Senator James A. Reed's defeat as a democratic "marplot"—revives interest in the erstwhile President's political intentions. Opinion is divided between a belief that Mr. Wilson aspires to party domination and an impression, however unthinkable, that he has designs on a third nomination for the Presidency. Some of his reputed spokesmen now are hinting that he wants a nomination only for the purpose of being privileged to decline the honor. They intimate he is entirely aware of his incapacity to be a candidate again, to say nothing of being President, but suggest Mr. Wilson wants the "vindication" denied him at San Francisco two years ago.

An explanation of Wilsonian activity in Missouri which has a more intelligible background is his desire to see James A. Reed out of the way as a factor in Democratic politics. The personal reasons inspiring the Wilson-Reed feud became aggravated on the eve of the League of Nations fight in 1919. On the eve of Mr. Wilson's first return from Paris, to launch his crusade on behalf of the covenant, Senator Reed, on Washington's Birthday, 1919, fired the opening gun against it. It was a four-hour speech full of invective. Mr. Wilson was deeply aggrieved, particularly because it was a member of his own party who was the first to launch the attack. Then and there, so it was related by insiders at Washington today, Woodrow Wilson decided to wage a struggle against the Missourian, destined to reach its zenith in the fight he is now leading to "break" Mr. Reed in the Missouri primaries.

### Experiences in San Francisco

Senator Reed's friends charge Wilson influence with being mainly responsible for the attempt to read the Senator out of the Democratic Party in Missouri, and the Nation, in 1920. His home district in Kansas City had named Senator Reed as a delegate to the state convention at Joplin at which the delegation to the national convention in San Francisco was to be chosen. The Joplin convention turned Mr. Reed down. Its refusal to accept him as a delegate was based on the accusation that he had not proved himself a loyal and true democrat. Then Kansas City sent him to San Francisco. There again he was given the cold shoulder. The committee on credentials decided Kansas City had no right to impose its selection on the national convention. It ruled that if he had no credentials from the state convention at Joplin he was not entitled to expect to receive recognition at San Fran-

cisco. Woodrow Wilson's friends were in control at the Golden Gate. Mr. Reed ascribes his woes there to Mr. Wilson.

Washington politicians are watching the Wilson-Reed controversy in Missouri with the liveliest interest. They believe the one-time President's intervention in the state primary struggle will make it the most sensational in the country. Mr. Reed's powers as a campaigner are well known. He is the type of politician to turn opposition into a boomerang for his own interests. His early speeches in the primary campaign indicate that the Senator will exploit to the uttermost the interference of an "outsider" in the State's domestic politics.

**Wilson Following Considerable**

Expert opinion is split as to whether Breckinridge Long, the Wilson favorite, will benefit or lose from his distinguished benefactor's aggressive support. The Wilson following in Missouri is considerable, but politicians are inclined to feel the feud already has attained such acerbity that, whatever happens, the normal Democratic vote in November will be slashed to pieces. In that event, Mr. Wilson's activities may only promote the prospects of the Republican senatorial nominee. The G. O. P. leader, regarded as having the best chance for nomination, is Walter F. Dickey of Kansas City, who fulfills the geographical requirements of the situation. Mr. Dickey was prominently mentioned for the Postmaster Generalship in succession to Will H. Hays.

The "Missouri State Journal" of Jefferson City, a Democratic weekly said to be under the influence of the Wilson candidate, Breckinridge Long, published the following editorial in its current issue under the title of "The Pilgrimage to S Street":

"The delegation of 1000 women from many states and many countries, who recently wended their way to the Washington home of Woodrow Wilson, represented more than a personal tribute to the ex-President. Mr. Wilson needs no tributes. His place in the history of the world is secure and all the plaudits of the cheering multitudes cannot add to his fame. The purpose of this pilgrimage was far deeper than personal laudation of a leader, no matter how worthy that leader may be. The purpose was to show an observing world and a nation the 'turning point' that the ideals for international regeneration once enunciated by Woodrow Wilson still stand as beacons pointing to the right. America now accepts the guidance of those beacons, though a wobbling national administration still steers a crooked course regardless of the signs."

But this condition will not last long. A new helmsman soon will control the ship and then right will prevail."

## OPIUM IMPORTS ON THE DECREASE

Federal Field Director Says Also Prohibition Has Not Caused More Drug Addiction

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, May 9—Prohibition of alcoholic liquor has not led to a greater use of narcotic drugs, according to Col. L. G. Nutt, director of the federal field force in charge of enforcing the anti-narcotic laws. In a special interview, Colonel Nutt declared that anti-prohibition propagandists are responsible for a popular belief that persons deprived of liquor have a desire for liquor and drugs are different," said Colonel Nutt.

"Persons who use drugs do not have a desire for alcoholic liquor. Possibly there are many bootleggers of liquor, who also deal in narcotics. But talk that prohibition has increased the use of drugs is propaganda of the anti-prohibitionists."

Colonel Nutt said that drug addiction in the United States is being steadily reduced through the effectiveness of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law. The latest amendments passed by the National House of Representatives to establish a Federal Narcotic Control Board to regulate more closely imports and exports of narcotics would, he declared, "help a great deal in stamping out the drug traffic."

The measure just passed by the House provides for the absolute prohibition of imports of any narcotic drug, except crude opium and coca leaves in such amounts as the proposed control board shall deem necessary, the control board to consist of the secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce. It also provides that the export of smoking opium and opium prepared for smoking shall be under the same ruling of absolute prohibition, as is the export of any narcotic drug to any country. An exception is to be made in the case of those countries which are parties to the opium convention and maintain thereunder adequate licensing systems for control of imports and to which exports may be made with the permission of the board.

The board is required to demand proof that the drugs proposed for exportation shall be supplied exclusively for legalized use within the country in which there shall be an actual shortage. Permission must also be obtained from the board to import narcotic drugs for the purpose of exporting them. A fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 10 years is provided for violations.

"The Government has the legitimate drug business well under control," said Colonel Nutt. "We have a system of checking imports from the time they arrive at the docks until they reach the actual consumers. Importers, manufacturers and wholesalers are required to furnish the Government reports of all their dealings. 'Of course, we find violations of the law by these registered dealers. Sometimes they make out fake prescriptions and administer the drugs illegally. But our main difficulty today is the so-called 'dope peddler,' who is unregistered and gets his supplies through smuggling channels."

Narcotics come into this country by sea and over the Canadian and Mexican borders. However, we are getting better co-operation with Canada in following shipments across the border and we let each other know when we learn of illicit movements."

Further to substantiate his assertion that the authorities are beginning to cope with the drug menace, Colonel Nutt referred to the decrease in imports and exports of opium in the last year or so.

Imports of opium containing 9 per cent and over of morphine in 1919 amounted to 730,272 pounds; in 1920 to 211,360 pounds, and in 1921 to 101,668 pounds. Exports in 1919 amounted to 110,972 pounds; in 1920 to 127,128 pounds, and in 1921 to 551 pounds.

This decrease in both exports and imports was declared to have been due to greater vigilance on the part of the authorities, public education, and a requirement which became effective on Feb. 1, 1920, that monthly reports be filed with the Government by all importers, manufacturers and wholesalers, including exporters.

Statistics as to the number of drug addicts in the country are necessarily only estimated. These run, however, from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000. Colonel Nutt said the proportion of drug addicts in the prisons is about one in every eight. "This gives you some idea of how large the economic burden of the narcotic drug evil is," he continued.

"The Government closed 45 clinics for the alleged treatment of drug addicts in 1921," added Colonel Nutt. "We found these places were a farce so far as curing addicts was concerned. They were supply houses for the addicts to replenish their stocks. The law is very strict on just how and under what condition physicians may prescribe narcotics, and the penalties imposed by the courts for violations are severe."

**CROATS REPORTED TO FORM REPUBLIC**

**ROME, May 9 (By The Associated Press)—The Croats have proclaimed an independent republic of Croatia and named a Ministry, says a dispatch to the *Tempo* today from Bari, an Italian seacoast town on the Adriatic.**

Mr. Reditch is named as the President.

There will be lively disappointment in Japan over the decision reached by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, not to make the projected trip to Tokyo in June with the Annapolis class of 1851. Reports from Japan indicate that Admiral Uriu, the Nipponese member of the Naval Academy class of 41 years ago, is organizing a brilliant reception for his old comrades of Annapolis days. They are to be the guests of the Japanese Government while in the country. The fourth of July has been fixed as the date of their formal welcome.

Hope is beginning to be abandoned by its friends and supporters that the merchant marine subsidy bill can be brought up and debated in Congress in time for definite action in 1922. The tariff now promises to monopolize the legislative right of way for an almost interminable period. The Administration, and especially A. D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, consider the outlook for the subsidy project hopeful in the extreme. Mid-western support especially, hitherto a doubtful element in connection with ship subsidy schemes, is crystallizing in satisfactory fashion in favor of the Harding-Lasker enterprise. What now is mainly needed and desired is a day in court for it on Capitol Hill. When that hour will arrive depends wholly on the speed or otherwise with which Senator J. McCumber can obtain action on the tariff.

Sir H. Perry Robinson, of Lord Northcliffe's editorial staff, is a visitor to Washington. He has come to America to arrange for the annual American edition of the London *Times*, which appears on recurring

## GOLDSTEIN ACTION UP TO PRESIDENT

Committee Gives Him Opportunity to Withdraw Name

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 9—After hearing Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, plead for Nat Goldstein, who has been named by President Harding for the post of collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis District, the Senate Finance Committee, deferred action, individual members saying that this was done to give the President an opportunity to withdraw Goldstein's name. If that is not done the committee will probably reject it they asserted.

Goldstein acquired notoriety because of the \$2500 obtained from the Lowden campaign fund, which it was brought out by the Congressional investigating committee, he had placed in the bank to his own private account. Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, brought up the charge that three other men who were shown at that time to have received money, had been given political positions since Mr. Harding became President.

Senator Spencer declared they were all "high-class men, of as great integrity as there are in this country." He also called attention to the fact that Mr. Goldstein had later returned the money received from Lowden.

Senator Harrison asked to have inserted in the Record an editorial from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, a Republican paper, in which the nomination was condemned. Objection was made by Senator Spencer, James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah. The paper in question is not Republican, but calls itself independent. Senator Spencer said, and answering a question of Senator Harrison as to whether all of the papers of St. Louis were not opposed to Goldstein, he said that one paper, a Republican paper, favored him.

**MR. KING EXPOSES TARIFF PRESSURE**

Tells Senate "Beneficiaries" Insist Upon Higher Rates

**WASHINGTON, May 9—Charges were made today in the Senate by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, that many of the "beneficiaries" of the pending tariff bill still are in Washington pursuing and hounding Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, "demanding still higher rates of duty than those in the bill."**

"Why don't the representatives of these predatory interests go home?" asked the Senator. "The hearings on the tariff were closed months ago and the measure has been reported to the Senate, but they linger here for the purpose of bringing all pressure possible to bear on Republican committee members, on the tariff bill, perhaps, and possibly on the agriculture bill."

Senator King's charges followed a statement by Chairman McCumber, of the Finance Committee, that the majority committee members were meeting daily to consider the tariff bill.

**PRESIDENT CALLS 15 RAILROAD HEADS**

**WASHINGTON, May 9—Fifteen of the leading railroad executives of the country have been invited to a dinner conference May 20 at the White House to discuss rate adjustments.**

The Interstate Commerce Commission, which recently concluded an inquiry into general transportation rates, has reported to President Harding, it was stated today at the White House, that it does not possess the authority under the law to determine the general policies involved in rate re-adjustments.

**AMERICA TO SPEND \$170,000 IN TRADE**

**WASHINGTON, May 9—Expenditure of about \$170,000 in Latin America by the Government during the coming fiscal year is called for under plans now being perfected by the commerce department for the expansion of American trade in the southern continent. The sum to be devoted to Latin-American commercial development is about \$70,000 more than has been spent for that purpose by the department during the present fiscal year.**

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## ILLINOIS NOT ALONE IN SECTARIAN AID

Separation of Church and State  
Tent Believed Violated by  
Use of Public Funds

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, May 9—Payments of public money to certain institutions, a practice which the constitutional convention has just proposed to write into the new Illinois constitution, are probably bulkier larger than is realized here. Though the question in this instance concerns Chicago, it has a much wider significance, because appropriations of public funds to strictly religious institutions are by no means confined to Illinois. Many people see in them a violation of the American tenet of separation of church and state.

A compilation of itemized reports of the Cook County board shows that in the years 1905 to 1920 inclusive the board paid sectarian institutions a total of \$2,322,855.84. Appropriations of last year, not yet printed, will bring the total around \$2,500,000.

The bulk of these payments went to institutions of one denomination, which prior to 1905 had been receiving public money for a number of years for several institutions. The big increase came in 1912, after a Lutheran orphanage began receiving public money. The institutions of the Roman Catholics then advanced from two to nine. In 1913 two Jewish institutions, under the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, were added to the county board's list. Meantime owing to opposition within the Lutheran church on the ground that the taking of public money was contrary to the separation of church and state, the Lutheran institution reorganized. Its present officers declared it is not sectarian.

These payments are made under state law which provides that for the tuition, maintenance and care of dependent children the county from which they are sent shall pay the institution \$15 for each girl and \$10 for each boy per month. In this county children are committed to these institutions by the juvenile court.

A review of payments made by the county from 1905 to 1920 show the following:

One Lutheran institution \$13,857.59; two Jewish institutions, \$24,537.84; nine Roman Catholic institutions, \$2,234,430.41.

The nine Roman Catholic institutions and the amounts they have received in the years are as follows: St. MaMy's Training School for Boys \$581,034.03, Chicago Industrial School for Girls \$539,571.10, Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls \$98,524.50, Polish Manual Training School for Boys \$211,539.93, St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls \$249,260.40, Lisle Manual Training School for Boys \$71,139.59; Lisle Industrial School for Girls \$72,030.82, Catherine Kasper Industrial School for Girls \$255,752.81, and Kettler Manual Training School for Boys \$205,577.23.

The condition attached by the Constitutional Convention to its proposal is that when public institutions are supplied with sufficient funds from other sources public appropriations cease. There are no institutions of the kind in this county today.

## MARSHAL JOFFRE THANKS AMERICA

**PARIS, May 9 (By The Associated Press)—**Marshal Joffre spent the first morning after his return to France from his world tour at the war college greeting friends. He will be received by President Millerand and Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, later in the week.

**Speaking to The Associated Press, he said:** "Throughout my 30,000 miles of travel I everywhere received a most cordial welcome, but it remained for America to outdo every other country in warmth of greeting. I was the recipient of boundless hospitality from your gracious President and your generous people. Madame Joffre, our daughter and I return our deepest thanks to all who made our journey across the American continent so pleasant and profitable. We should love to make the trip all over again."

## REPORTED SOVIET WAR PREPARATIONS MUCH EXAGGERATED

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, May 9—In connection with the dispatch received from Brussels to the effect that 1500 engineers and fitters had proceeded to Russia to work largely in factories turning out war material, and the message concerning Swedish orders for ammunition. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns on inquiry in Russian authoritative circles in London that the ammunition factories have been mostly demolished and many of them are now manufacturing only agricultural implements.

*By Special Cable*  
STOCKHOLM, May 9—The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to state after careful inquiry that there is no truth in the report that Swedish firms have large orders on hand for ammunition for the Soviet

Government. Such orders that are in hand are only for Norway, Denmark and Holland. This confirms information, already published by The Christian Science Monitor from London, that stories in circulation of large Soviet military preparations are very much exaggerated.

*By Special Cable*

BRUSSELS, May 9—A telegram received here from Revel announces that 1500 engineers and fitters arrived recently in Revel from Berlin and proceeded to Petrograd where they will be employed by the Soviet Government to assist in state industries and especially in factories turning out war material.

## BRITISH UNIONS PLAN AFFILIATION

Transport and Rail Workers May Agree to Act Together

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, April 13—When the Triple Alliance of Miners, Railway Workers, and Transport Workers collapsed last year during the coal struggle, it was forecast that an attempt would be made to bring together again the two partners whose occupation is really inter-dependent—that is, the railwaymen and the general transport workers. It was proved clearly last year that when a coal stoppage took place it did not follow necessarily that the other partners in the old Triple Alliance were seriously affected. Given the accumulation of large stocks of coal ordinary transport might proceed for some weeks and that is, in fact, what did happen.

In the case of a strike at the docks or on the railways, however, all classes of transport workers are immediately affected. Consequently the dispute of one class of workers is of mutual interest to the others. Recognizing this fact the executives of the three railway unions, including the Railway Clerks Association, have decided to recommend the acceptance of a scheme of affiliation to the Transport Workers Federation. The history of all the organizations concerned during the past three or four years shows that the policy of the new alliance is more likely to be conciliatory than aggressive.

The expectation of the leaders is that the combined strength of the unions, with a total membership of 1,100,000, will give them such influence in negotiation that the settlement of disputes without conflict will be achieved with less difficulty than in the past. It may be recalled in support of this hope that when the railwaymen declared a lightning strike two or three years ago the transport federation leaders, instead of calling a sympathetic strike, formed a joint mediation committee and brought about a settlement within a week.

The leaders of the new alliance include some of the ablest and most influential men in the British labor movement, and they are predominantly moderate. J. H. Thomas, H. Gosling, J. O'Grady, E. Bevin, R. G. Walkden, and others in the group have made their mark as shrewd and successful negotiators, and although Robert Williams, who will be the secretary of the enlarged federation, has been regarded in the past as something of a firebrand and an aggressive radical, he has gained an entirely different reputation among transport employers as a result of his attitude in the negotiating chamber.

The alliance will have one interesting result. Hitherto the railway unions have been little concerned in international labor relations, while the Transport Workers Federation has taken a prominent part in the work of the International Federation. The railway leaders will now be brought much more closely into touch with the officials of the railway unions abroad.

## POLITICAL ACTION URGED ON UNIONS

HOUSTON, Tex., May 9—Edward F. Keay, of Washington, former Representative to Congress from Colorado and editor of the official publication of the 15 railway brotherhoods urged the necessity for organized political action on the part of the brotherhoods in an address today before the twentieth triennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. He charged that the Cummins-Essex Bill presented \$1,000,000,000 to the railroads and placed the employees at the mercy of the Labor Board.

He made these recommendations:

That every member of a union who is not a citizen be naturalized as soon as possible.

That members be required to vote at both primary and general elections;

That the unions get behind the establishment of a Labor press and get their story before the public and editorially controlled by the workers through the organizations," Mr. Keay said. "The papers should be independent of advertising patronage because sooner or later the paper would cater to the advertisers. The subscription price should cover all costs."

## Railway Trainmen Meet

TORONTO, May 9—The third triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen opened here today. About 4500 delegates have arrived for the sessions which will continue through this month.

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## SENATORS MAY QUIZ GENERAL SEMENOFF

Cossack Leader's Attorneys Ask  
That He Be Given Chance  
to Disprove Charges

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 9—A telegram received here from Revel announces that 1500 engineers and fitters arrived recently in Revel from Berlin and proceeded to Petrograd where they will be employed by the Soviet Government to assist in state industries and especially in factories turning out war material.

It is believed Mr. Borah is willing and anxious to hear General Semenoff's side of the case, although the emphasis has been shifted completely from the question of deporting General Semenoff, upon which hearings were concluded two weeks ago, to the status of M. Bakhtemoff, Ambassador of the defunct Kerensky régime.

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## TURKS' SOLIDARITY IN DEFEAT BAFFLES VICTORIOUS ENEMIES

Italian Evacuation of Meander Valley New Proof of Unique Position of Sultan's Empire

By GARDNER L. HARDING  
With the Italian evacuation of the Meander Valley, a territory which Italian statesmen assured their people was going to constitute a permanent Italian foothold in Asiatic Turkey, the second European evacuation has occurred in Turkish territory, in something like two years.

With England also seriously considering a vital recession of her claims on Turkey, and with the Angora and Constantinople governments now, frankly coalescing as the joint instruments of a new assertion of Turkish power, the world must begin to wonder what spell Turkey has cast over Europe to make nations so prone of their war prestige indulge in such an undignified scramble to yield before the one nation which the war most completely humbled.

### Turks Cross to Asia

The truth is that the Turk is a unique problem. As Prof. Stephen P. Duggan says, he is a fourfold problem, of which the first and outstanding point is the Turk's solidarity in defeat.

Always the Turk has refused to stay behind and live under foreign domination. After the Balkan war of 1878, when almost all his European possessions outside of Constantinople were taken away from him, it is estimated that over 250,000 Turks crossed over into Asia.

Similarly, at the end of the late war, the Turkish sovereignty retired to the heart of its own dominion in Anatolia, and set up the Angora Government. There is the independent Kingdom of the race, and it is clear that the Turk should be con-

sidered as a separate entity during all these centuries. The Turk in lands where he has not long been simply formed a nation of occupation to hold down the population. He did not go to the Roman Empire or the East, and left with the forming a new people. He saved them and became a ruling

power. The exception of a few million whose ancestors settled in the Balkans during all those centuries he remained an army of occupation, during the first half of the time straining his dominion, during the last half trying to maintain it. During all these centuries he produced nothing and destroyed much.

### Religious Freedom Denied

The third aspect of the problem to be remembered is that up to the nineteenth century, the Turk granted religious toleration to the subject peoples. There were no massacres of Christians during all that time, despite the repeated massacres during the eighteenth century and down to yesterday. Down to 1825, the Turk treated his subjects people with complete indifference. As long as they were satisfied with their lot of servitude, he let them alone. But as soon as there was the slightest attempt at political independence or equality, there was massacre.

Under Turkish administration, religion and nationality are identical. That is why, when a nationality rose to independence, the attempt to gain it took on the form of a religious war.

The lesson to be drawn from this aspect of the Near East is that it is ridiculous to expect the Turk ever to recognize the rights of non-Moslem minorities within his dominions. The Turk was admitted to the family of nations after the Crimean War in 1856 on condition that he respect the rights of the Christian subject people. He treated them so badly that Russia went to war in 1877-78.

At the end of the war the Turk signed the treaty of Berlin with the same provision in it and never kept it, nor has he ever since. It is now proposed to return Christian populations to the dominion of the Turk with the same old hypocritical diplomatic formula about the rights of minorities.

### Salish Motives Seen

The fourth aspect of the problem is that, in their relations with the Turk, European powers have not been actuated by motives either of humanity or Christianity. Every one of them has been actuated by the selfish motive of self-interest.

The French connection remained the dominant one in the foreign policies of the Turks down to the Wars of Napoleon. After that, Great Britain supplanted France as the protector of the Turk. The cardinal point of Britain's foreign policy during the nineteenth century has been that the route to India must be safe. To be safe a weak power would have to sit outside the Straits of Constantinople. Hence support for the integrity of the

Near East was a dogma of Britain's foreign policy.

**Russian Strength Grows.**  
In the meantime, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Russia had been growing in strength and extending her dominions. The one dominating idea of Russia's foreign policy during that time was to get to warm water. Before 1914, Russia's territory in Europe equalled more than half of Europe, whereas its possession amounted to about one-tenth of it and that chiefly icebound in winter. This determination to reach warm water drew Russia south until she occupied the whole of the northern littoral of the Black Sea.

In Los Angeles, it has been learned, according to reports from the district attorney's office there, 53 officials and employees of the city government, including seven from the district attorney's own office, are members of the Klan. The comment has been made ironically that though Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney, has been unable to find any of the violators of the prohibition law, or other malefactors whom the Ku Klux Klan has been finding without difficulty, he has had no trouble in finding the members of the Klan who have been enforcing the law which he either could not or would not enforce. Mr. Woolwine has been devoting much of the energies of his office for the past two or three years to the investigation and prosecution of "Christian Science" practitioners, against whom he has been particularly bitter, and Los Angeles has been smiling for the past fortnight because of the uncovering by the Ku Klux Klan of a number of actual law-breakers in his district and within easy walking distance of his office.

It also was shown at Los Angeles, according to a statement issued by J. J. Borre, adjutant-general of California and state commander of the national guard, at his headquarters here, that the Klansmen had been using the state armory for their drills, which were held three times a week. The adjutant-general has just issued an order forbidding further use of the armory for this purpose. Many prominent business men of Los Angeles are on the rolls of the Klan, and the members had formed an organization called the "Mounted Rifles of California," which had been using the armory, and to the members of which—instead of to the Ku Klux Klan—permission had been granted for use of the state building.

## GUARANTEE ASKED IN SHOALS OFFER

Expert Doubts Mr. Ford's Ability to Halve Fertilizer Costs

WASHINGTON, May 9—Opposition to any proposal for private development of the government's properties at Muscle Shoals, Ala., which "promised" farmers fertilizers at half their present prices and failed to "guarantee" the reduction was voiced yesterday by Charles L. Parsons, former chief chemical engineer for the War Department, before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

He declared his belief that cheapening the prices of fertilizers by production of those commodities at Muscle Shoals could never be accomplished and said Henry Ford's "dream" to that end "could not come true."

The witness said he doubted the authenticity of reports that a new process had been discovered which would cut the cost price of fertilizers in half.

The fight to maintain the present scale, and, in some instances to increase the pay allowance of the commanding personnel of the three arms of the service, as also that of the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service, promises to cause a wide division.

The legislation now before the House reduces casenly the pay of enlisted men of the Army and apprentices of the Navy. In addition it also provides for the reduction of the cost of administration.

It is estimated that the proposed bill, exclusive of saving clauses, will require \$145,000,000 as compared with estimated cost of \$177,000,000.

The minority report contends that this saving is due to the reductions in the pay of the enlisted men; who can least afford a reduction.

### RECORD SUM ASKED OF CITY

WILMINGTON, Del., May 9, Special—The largest sum ever asked from the city has been requested in the municipal budget, amounting to the City Council. The city was asked to raise, in the next year, approximately \$3,000,000. Of this, \$1,210,000 will be for schools.

Quite the most practical and becoming of frocks for the school girl is the French Crinoline with bows, bows and red silk braid, and embroidered sleeve emblem. Sizes 6 to 14. SPECIAL \$7.95

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## MANY OFFICIALS KU KLUX KLANSMEN

Investigation in California Discloses Large Membership

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 2 (Special Correspondence)—Investigation of the organization and activities of the Ku Klux Klan in several cities of California, including Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno and Taft, are bringing to light in every city the fact that scores of officials of the various municipalities, and hundreds of members of state, county and city police forces are also members of the Klan. Estimates of the number of city peace officials who are members of the Klan, made by various district attorneys in the sections in which the Klan has been active recently, put the number at 720, and this does not include the police force of San Francisco, in which the Klan is known to be especially strong.

In Los Angeles, it has been learned, according to reports from the district attorney's office there, 53 officials and employees of the city government, including seven from the district attorney's own office, are members of the Klan. The comment has been made ironically that though Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney, has been unable to find any of the violators of the prohibition law, or other malefactors whom the Ku Klux Klan has been finding without difficulty, he has had no trouble in finding the members of the Klan who have been enforcing the law which he either could not or would not enforce. Mr. Woolwine has been devoting much of the energies of his office for the past two or three years to the investigation and prosecution of "Christian Science" practitioners, against whom he has been particularly bitter, and Los Angeles has been smiling for the past fortnight because of the uncovering by the Ku Klux Klan of a number of actual law-breakers in his district and within easy walking distance of his office.

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**Waste Could Be Reduced.**

Chief of all economic problems, he said, was the production of commodities sufficient to satisfy the needs of the world.

He contended that much waste might be eliminated in the field of distribution, and that the present proportion of consumers to producers is too large. He concluded his remarks with expression of his belief that the United States is en route to heights of national and world greatness never before reached.

At yesterday's preliminary sessions the committee on industrial betterment, health and safety made several recommendations, the first of these being on the subject of profit-sharing.

It characterized the plan as questionable on the whole, and suggested that the utmost caution be observed and that all the conditions involved be studied before any action on a profit-sharing plan is undertaken by any individual firm. Another committee reported in favor of the "open shop."

The evening session was devoted exclusively to foreign trade. The subject of income taxes levied on Americans residing abroad was discussed in the foreign trade committee's report, but the efforts to repeal these taxes altogether were discouraged. Need for governmental economy was stressed in the most vigorous terms, and such plans as lower postage rates and others, designed to induce the public to learn to rely upon the Government as a "Lady Bountiful," were viewed as undesirable.

The proposed constitutional amendment to take away the tax exemption from the obligations of American municipalities was opposed as an invasion of states' rights, and, further, as elimination of a safety valve through which overtaxed capital could escape from too heavy exactions.

### Keeps Congress in Restraint

The spillway through which capital flows when overburdened by congressional exactions," the committee reported, "saves us from something worse. It acts as a reminder and a restraint on Congress. It is now the most forceful influence for governmental economy that remains in our hands, and to relinquish it would be folly."

The session closed with an address by A. Cressey Morrison, chairman of the Advisory Committee of Manufacturers relating to the work of his committee and to conditions encountered. Mr. Morrison praised the idea of cooperation with government bureaus and told of the good results obtained in that direction by his committee.

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The famous Dolly Madison

## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## An International Exhibition of Modern Wood Block Prints

New York, May 1  
ANNOUNCEMENT of an "international exhibit" at such and such a gallery always sounds so exalted that the average lover of pictures, who has a lean purse, makes a mental note that here is a show worth seeing. It never occurs to him that he might go to buy. Yet the fact remains that there is now an international show in New York where the highest price for a picture is \$50 and there are several pleasant ones to be had for \$5 or \$6. This is the International Exhibition of Modern Wood Block Prints now being held at the Brown-Robertson Gallery.

It may sound a bit sordid to dwell first of all on the financial side of a show, but one is inclined to cling to the idea that pictures, like Pekinese, are a luxury for the idle rich. Also, since the decline of the great magazine illustration of the '80s and '90s "black and whites" of all kinds have fallen into a sad neglect from which they are just beginning to emerge. Sketches, pen-drawings, wood cuts, are gradually making their way into current publications, into dealers' windows, and—most important of all—into the consciousness of the public. This international exhibition is then, an excellent example of the sort of show at which the man with little money and much taste may forgo the bitter pleasure of picking out "the ones I would buy if I could afford it" and from which he may carry home a print or two of his own. He will also carry home a pleasant memory of the hour at Brown-Robertson's. For the chief faculty one needs to enjoy this exhibit is to have carried over into maturity a child love of picture books. For wood blocks belong to the graphic arts and therefore are in the same category.

BUCKNER KIRK.

arts than do the English because the artists seem striving for a more expressive and less illustrative point of view. Nearly all the English prints might be used in books. A far larger number of the Americans were made to hang on one's wall. Also, as in the color prints, the Americans seem experimenting along various lines. Winold Reiss has depicted December with a sort of primitive symbolism; John Storrs, too, in the "Spirit of the Woods," has gone in for symbolism portrayed in a most interesting vertical design of trees, white trunks against black; and then to turn to the other extreme J. J. Lankes offers realism as unadorned as Main Street, but always his little country scenes, woodsheds, cottages, and churches, are so arranged that in spite of their prosaic forms they convey to the spectator the mood of the artist. J. J. A. Murphy has two of his larger prints in the exhibit, "Haulers of the Load" and "Two Women," and these are in his best manner. One has positively a sensation of pulling, when one looks at the first, and of weight when one notes how the heavy buckets drag at the shoulders of the two women in the second. In this vigorous fashion he presents his idea to you in vivid contrast to his wife, whose "Susanna and the Elders" and "The Swimmers" are pictures with the decorative motif as the predominant one. Other American woodcuts worth noting are Miss Richardson's "Rodin and His Primitive Man," Edward L. Tinker's "Blacksmith Shop, New Orleans," and Mildred R. Fritz's "Along the Shore."

E. BUCKNER KIRK.

What the Public Wants"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, May 5.

Garrison Theater, New York, the Theater Guild revives "What the Public Wants" a comedy in four acts by Arnold Bennett, staged by Louis Calvert. The cast: Sir Charles Worgan, Charles Dalton, Malcolm Dunn, Francis Sadler, Simon Macquoid, Stanley Howlett, Simon Vernon, Margaret Wycherly, Holt St. John, Louis Calvert, Mrs. Cleland (Henrietta Blackwood), Samuel Cleland, William A. Evans, Emily Elstree, Annie Worgan, Shirley King, John Worgan, Marietta Hyde, James Brindley, Harry Ashford.

At its last production for this season, the Theater Guild is presenting Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants." It was to be expected that the Guild should present this play sometime, with a fine cast, and it was just as much to be expected that it would be received by the public as it had been. Mr. Bennett has written a searching essay on the theme, "What profiteth it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." It is all true, but it is a fine propaganda thesis that he has written and not a good play for the theater.

It is a well known fact that in order to write a successful play an author may either know very little or a great deal. The half-way position is the awkward one. Technique is most valuable, but the one absolute essential is dramatic instinct. Mr. Bennett is a most capable man, but his understanding of life is more keen than his means of dramatic expression. He calls his play "What the Public Wants" and then proceeds to give the public what it does not want; namely, a dissertation on the subject. The title is an unfortunate one, in that it emphasizes the play's chief defect.

His hero, if he may be called such, has sacrificed everything worth while in life in order that he may achieve worldly success. By giving the public what it wants, he is in control of 40 publications. He has a group of the yellow journal type of newspapers, and has been knighted for his achievement. Although a great, dominating power, he is without friends. He longs for companionship, or the old habit of commercializing, or "selling," at the highest price, everything with which he comes in contact, closes the door on the objects of his real heart yearnings.

Even the woman he desires to marry turns in horror from his too deeply rooted methods; his life scheme, at any cost, of selling to the public what it wants.

The same play was presented last season by Mrs. Fiske, in the play called "Wake Up, Jonathan." In that play Charles Dalton played the part of Jonathan.

In "What the Public Wants," the part is called Sir Charles Worgan, but it is the same part.

"What the Public Wants" is a better play structurally

than "Wake Up, Jonathan," but the latter has the greater dramatic appeal.

Mr. Dalton's is an excellent per-

formance. By keeping up with the times, Mr. Dalton has merged that which was valuable in his early romantic school training, with the best of the modern naturalistic school, and the result is most satisfactory. Mr. Dalton is a valuable asset in any company.

Miss Margaret Wycherly, the lead-

ing woman, is charming, excepting a seeming endeavor to be girlish, which is not necessary, and does not add to her performance. Miss Wycherly is far too good an actress to be misled by unfortunate mannerisms.

Claude King, who plays the part of Francis Worgan, is winning his way into the heart of the American public, with each new appearance, and Louis Calvert is perfect as the theatrical manager.

Every part in the play is well

done. The presentation as a whole

brought to memory the performances

of the old Lyceum Stock Company on

Fourth Avenue, when Daniel Fron-

man was manager and Herbert Kel-

ley and George Cayvan headed the

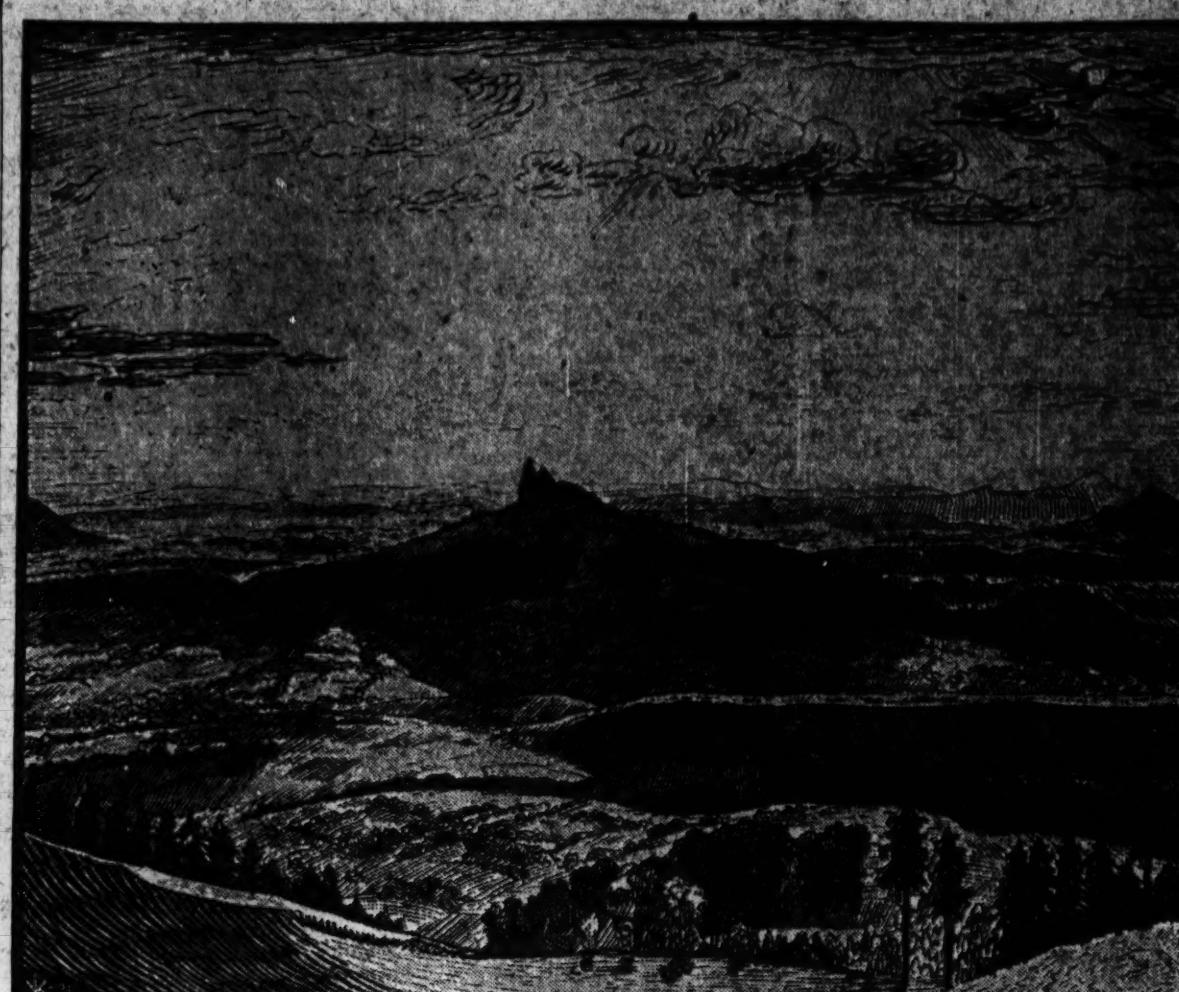
company. No higher compliment

can be paid the Guild.

Illuminative Qualities

The American prints give one less

of a sense of similitude with the graphic



Photograph by Peter Joly, New York

"Ruins Trosky, No. 2," From Wood-Block Print by Karel Vlcek

## Annual Equity Show Given

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, May 6.

Garrison Theater, New York, the Theater Guild presents "What the Public Wants" a comedy in four acts by Arnold Bennett, staged by Louis Calvert. The cast: Sir Charles Worgan, Charles Dalton, Malcolm Dunn, Francis Sadler, Simon Macquoid, Stanley Howlett, Simon Vernon, Margaret Wycherly, Holt St. John, Louis Calvert, Mrs. Cleland (Henrietta Blackwood), Samuel Cleland, William A. Evans, Emily Elstree, Annie Worgan, Shirley King, John Worgan, Marietta Hyde, James Brindley, Harry Ashford.

It was expected that this third annual show of the Actors' Equity Association would be just like the other two, and that would have meant that the performance would have been little different than the usual actor organization yearly benefit entertainments. The performance Sunday night was, however, a happy disappointment from the minute Mr. Baravalle took his place at the conductor's desk, and raised his baton to gain the attention of his 45 musicians.

With the exception of a weak start in the way of a series of travesties on the current attractions playing in New York, there was not a dull moment during the four hours of solid and satisfying entertainment.

Climax followed climax, and novelty

viewed with novelty, until by the finale, all agreed that it was the best Equity show that had ever been given.

The Enthusiastic Upad

By a strange whim of the muse of the theater, actors do their work more brilliantly when they are not paid for it.

It is that which Sir Gilbert Murray means when he says, "The great artist is always an amateur." When the actor in America is playing for the benefit of the Actors' Equity Association there are no bounds to his enthusiasm.

It is an easy task to single out from the 500 players those to whom special praise is due. Everyone in the performance deserves praise, but some of the high points in the performance may be commented upon.

Part IV in the performance, "In Memory of Shakespeare," presented to the audience three contrasting love scenes from Shakespeare's plays. The exquisite woolen of Miranda by Ferdinand, "The Tempest," the bolder and more heroic light comedy scene between Katherine and the former Prince Hal, in "Henry V," and the diabolical woolen of Lady Anne by Gisler in "Richard III." For the first two scenes, an interesting effect of the Elizabethan stage was achieved by carrying a portable stage, with its back cloth of tapestries, out into the orchestra pit, giving the vast audience the feeling of intimacy that is most valuable in these scenes. Miss Blanche Yurka recited the chorus.

Pedro De Cordoba and Peggy Wood played charmingly the scene from "The Tempest." Miss Margaret Wycherly recited the famous first chords in "Henry V," and Ernest Giendinen and Irene Bondi played with rare

understanding and all the lightness of touch necessary to this gem of a scene.

Whiteside and Farnum

Next came Florence Reed as Lady Anne and Walker Whiteside as the Duke of Gloucester, with Alexandra Carlisle as chorus and 40 leading play-

ers as "supers." Mr. Whiteside held the audience in hushed silence, and at the finish of the scene, great waves of applause rewarded the actors. The same demonstration followed the finish at the capitol scene in "Julius Caesar," played with William Murray as Antony. Mr. Farnum's several years of silence while doing moving pictures in no way impaired his beautiful voice. The eagerness with which the vast audience drank in every line of the four scenes from Shakespeare should cause the progressive manager to ponder.

Then followed a fantasy, "Babes on Broadway," led by Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer, which included the "hit" numbers of the six most successful musical comedies now playing in New York, with the respective stars themselves appearing.

One Minute Starring Turns

Part seven gave "one minute each" to The Six Brown Brothers, Constance Binney in toe dance, James Barton, Three Brox Sisters, Herbert Correll, Duncan Sisters, Ray and Gordon Dooley, Harland Dixon, Lillian Fitzgerald, Gray & Young, Nan Halperin, Fred Hildebrand, John Henshaw, the Lockfords, Florence Moore, Elizabeth Murray, Andrew Mack, Rene Riano, Fred Stone, Charles Winnings and Solly Ward. The "boys" who carried out the proscenium cards, on which were painted the names of those allowed one minute each, were, George Arliss, Richard Barthelmess, Barry Bernard, Frank Craven, Joseph Cawthorne, Creighton Hale, Taylor Holmes, John E. Hazzard, Harry Kelly, James T. Powers, Ernest Truex, De Wolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock and Wallace Eddinger.

A "Carnival of Dances," which included Rose Roland, Mlle. Marguerite and Frank Gill, Ruth Page and Chester Hale, Frances Grant and Ted Wing and the accomplished Fokke and Kokins, finished with the whirlwind turn of the "Sixteen Sunshine Girls."

Before the audience could begin breathing normally again, a pageant called "Equity Stars" was ushered in. Those who took part in this feast of color and song were, Mae Murray, Blanche Ring, Marjorie Rambeau, Elsie Ferguson, Jane Cowl, Doris Keane, Nora Bayes, Lillian Russell as "My Evening Star," and Mrs. Thorne Whiffen as the "Spirit of Loyalty," assisted by 200 players. Among those not mentioned above, who took small parts or acted as supernumeraries, were, Otto Kruger, Madge Kennedy, Helen Ware, Margalo Gillmore, O. P. Heggie, Fauna Marinoff, Chrystal Herne, Vincent Serrano, Gail Kane, Patricia Colinge, Walter F. Jones, Helen Mackellar, Edmund Breese, Robert T. Haines, Arthur Shaw, Robert McWade, Nance O'Neill, Albert Bruning, Lillian Lorraine, Julia Sanderson, Frank Cuniff, Oscar Shaw, Louise Groody, Sidney Blackmer, Master Gabrielle, Ralph Morgan, Cecil Lean and Grant Mitchell.

E. L. S.

A collection of European and oriental art which came to the Chicago Art Institute as an anonymous loan opened in the galleries to the south of the main entrance on the first floor. This collection comprises paintings, tapestries, furniture, carpets,

sculpture, Chinese jades and lacquer screens, and old Spanish ironwork.

In one room of the galleries in which the exhibition has been placed the floors are spread with rugs from ancient Spain and Persia—carpets for which Aladdin might have wished in vain, for many of them were made in Ispahan or in Alcaraz for royal palaces.

Among these are two of the earliest known examples of Spanish carpets, beautiful knotless specimens made in the early fifteenth century.

Prof. Isaac Broome

TRENTON, N. J., May 6 (Special)

New Jersey owes much to Prof. Isaac Broome, ceramic sculptor and artist.

He was commissioner on ceramics representing the United States Government and the State of New Jersey at the Paris exhibition in 1878.

At the old Hart Brewer pottery in Trenton, in 1878, he prepared for the centennial exposition a notable display of Trenton workmanship.

Professor Broome was the oldest academician of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

His colossal bust of Cleopatra won medals at two international expositions.

While Professor Broome was best known as a ceramic sculptor, he also won laurels in literature and was the author of "The Last Days of Ruskin," a rare copy of "A History of New York at the Paris exhibition in 1878.

At the old Hart Brewer pottery in Trenton, in 1878, he prepared for the centennial exposition a notable display of Trenton workmanship.

Professor Broome was the oldest academician of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

His bust of Cleopatra won medals at two international expositions.

The Patterson library contains "Essays on Criticism," Matthew Arnold's first edition and presentation copy inscribed by the author; a lengthy letter from Benedict Arnold to the Governor of New York, written shortly before the discovery of his treason, but containing evident preparations for the same, called, "To His Excellency Governor Clinton"; "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Brontë, edited by Currer Bell, in three volumes, a rare copy carrying the autograph of Mary Howitt, widow of the poet; a leaf from Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," which was printed by Caxton in 1476. This leaf is in good condition with the exception of a slight damage to one corner and is from the tale, "The Man of Law," lines 155 to 212; "The Man of Law," lines 155 to 212; on the back is written, "from the library of Lord Ashburnham." There is a first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" in two volumes, bound in crushed leather; "Levant," moreco by Riviere, printed for W. Taylor in London about 1715.

Among the Dickensians of this library are: a privately printed report of a dinner given to Charles Dickens at the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, June 25, 1841; "Dropping Buds," from Dickens' "Household Words," printed by F. Polkard, in London, in 1852. This is said to be the only known copy of this work extant. It contains articles by Henry Morley and others of note of the time.

Dickens' own copy of "The Vulgar Tongue," a glossary of slang, etc., published by Quaritch, who made it a presentation copy to the author; "Wackford, Squeers, and Pecksniff," an unpublished letter by Dickens, of which only 25 copies were privately printed by Clement Shorter,

1870. The letter is dated June 18, 1850.

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## Musical News and Reviews

## Fortnightly Club Concert

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—Before an audience of about 2000 persons—the utmost capacity of the Academy of Music—the Fortnightly Club under Henry Gordon Thunder wound up its twenty-ninth season with its second concert. Like the Bach Choir at Bethlehem,

# The Lords of the Manors of England Exchange Their Broad Acres for Stocks and Bonds



If the present rate of land sales is maintained, England and Wales will entirely change hands in the course of the next 50 years. The acreage of the two counties is a little more than 27,000,000 acres, and it is reliably estimated that during the last few years 700,000 acres of agricultural land on an average have been sold annually.

One firm of estate agents, indeed, in four years alone have marketed properties covering an area as great as the five counties of Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Herts, and Middlesex. A glance at the advertisement pages of one of the larger daily newspapers is sufficient to show that it is no overstatement to say that hardly a day passes that some old gray manor or villa estate is not sold "by private treaty," or comes under the hammer in the auction room.

All this is only a token of a great social change that is coming over rural England, that will sever the English of tomorrow utterly and entirely from the England of yesterday. The heavy burdens of taxation and high labor costs, combined with the general economic depression of the country have brought the end of manorial estates and the disappearance of the old type squire.

The country squire in the epoch that is now closing, stood in many ways for a manner of life that was feudal—not in its rights, for modern law recognizes not the ancient "droits du seigneur," but in its duties and honors. A squire of the old school was something more than a landlord to whom rents were paid; he was also an adviser to his tenants, an arbiter in local disputes, the organizer of village social life, a practical farmer, a local magistrate, and one on whose purse usually made a constant call, and from whom, in times of distress, a remission of rents might be asked with a reasonable prospect of success. But now he and his like are disappearing, and the estates have been divided up among the country, or bought by business men whose income comes from other than their own land and who look upon farming and agriculture as a rec-

## Effect on Village Life

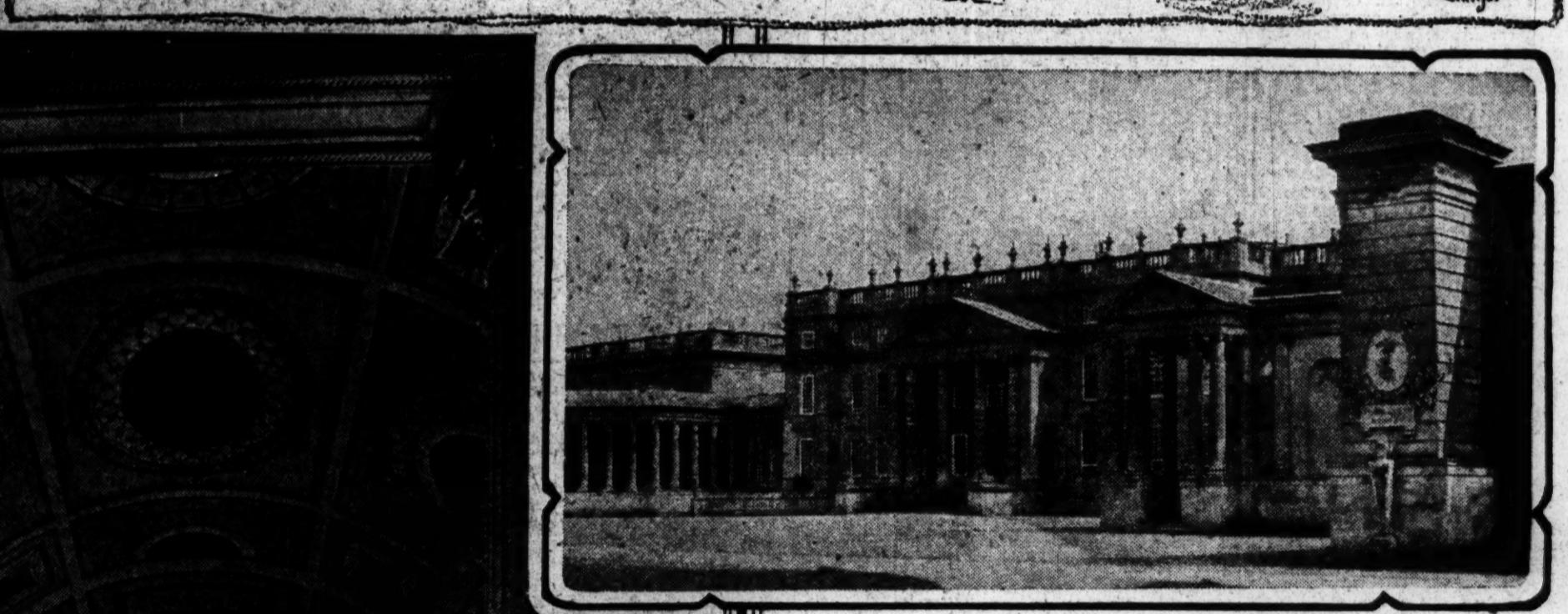
With the vanishing of the squire the hall will make a great deal of difference to village life in England, and will be felt very acutely, for the squire, at any rate, cannot be denied. For these lords of manors who live by and on the land have for the most part a high ideal of duty to those who are tenants under them or are employed on their land. One master of broad acres estimated recently that he had to budget his year to the sum of £2000 for "expenditure which, although not obligatory, is inseparable from the fulfillment of a landowner's duty to others." That expenditure in his case included £1000 in pensions and allowances, £1000 for the maintenance of churches and religious services, and more than £500 in donations to local clubs, severa shows, agricultural associations and so forth.

How very badly off, indeed, today is one whose wealth is in land as compared with another whose possessions are in stocks and shares is easily shown. A squire with an estate valued at £250,000 can only rely now on a net income of about £4500, although the gross income would be in the neighborhood of £28,000. If, however, his capital had been invested in government 5% net cent stock his net income would have been very nearly doubled. This mystery is solved by the bitter complaints of the landowning class of the unfair way in which the burden of local taxation is distributed. For in England local taxation is raised solely on the basis of real property. Thus a lawyer earning £1000 a year and living in a £100-a-year house would be assessed for rates roughly on a tenth of the sum for which a neighboring farmer, making a similar income from 500 acres of land, would be rated.

An analysis of the receipts and expenditure on a number of agricultural estates made several years ago showed that a gross rental of £26,500 was subject to taxation charges totaling no less than £2800. Only recently the Duke of Bedford published a statement showing that on an estate of 16,500 acres in 1920, with receipts totaling more than £23,000 he met a loss of £600. Another typical estate showed a balance of about £5000 in 1916; the fact that the cost of repairs has doubled explains why last year there was a deficit of £2700.

## Companies Organized

These are not isolated cases; the same thing is happening on the larger and smaller estates in all parts of England and Wales. With incomes that have diminished to vanishing point the land-owner and squire are finding it impossible to meet the demands of the tax-collector from their cash resources. In a few cases big landowners have formed companies to take over their estates, as in the case



Photographs by Topical Press Agency

Upper Left—Claremont, Esher (Which Formerly Belonged to Lord Clive). An Adams House, for Many Years the Home of the Duchess of Albany. Upper Right—Welbeck Abbey, Belonging to the Duke of Portland, Who Hinted Recently That High Taxation Would Make It Impossible to Maintain the Family Estate.

Lower Left—Library of Kenwood, Hampstead, Which Belongs to Lord Mansfield, Who Is Disposing of Part of the Grounds to the Nation. Lower Right—Stowe, Formerly the Seat of the Dukes of Buckingham, Which Has Been Sold and May Be Used as a Public School.

## Buns and Sixpences at St. Bartholomew's, London

ONE of the queerest customs to be seen in the queer old City of London was observed on the morning of Good Friday last, when 21 widows of the parish picked up as many bright silver sixpences, fresh from the mint, from a flat tombstone, in the churchyard, and received as many hot cross buns.

Rahere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's, away back in the twelfth century, who is credited with having been a merry jester in his unregenerate days, may have laughed at the continuance of a custom the origin of which nobody understands, not even the generous-hearted gentlemen who hand out the sixpences and the buns, or the thankful ladies who receive them.

The custom is "ropt in misty," as Mr. Yellowplush would say, but it goes on year by year. One story is that a lady who passed away in the earlier years of the Reformation, anxious that masses should be said for her, and knowing they could not be said publicly, left money for that purpose to be distributed every Good Friday. She hoped that the poor widows, as they picked up the sixpences from her tombstone, would offer a silent prayer on her behalf.

The name of the good lady is unknown, and there is no way to identify her. Nor do the vestry minutes throw any light on the custom. But in 1658 the entry reads "pd. Mr. Burgess for his sermon and the poor widows £5.0s.0d"; in 1690 "pd. doctor's sermon, 10s. given at the grave stone, 10s.;" in 1693, "pd. Mr. Burgess for sermon on Good Friday, 10s.;" and in 1699, "given to the poor widows at the stone 10s. given to the minister 10s."

In the late eighties of last century it was discovered that there was no endowment for the support of the old custom, but Mr. G. W. Butterworth, a bookseller of Fleet Street, came forward and invested £22 10s., the interest of which is used to provide the sixpences and the buns.

So year by year the poor widows assemble at the church gate, and are received by the church and parochial authorities. A pair of steps is placed in position to enable them to climb over the churchyard wall, and this

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Made with lock handle, which may be removed, making an extra dish. See illustration.

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of Lord Howard de Walden, the cooperative association of landowners known as Dukeries, Ltd., and the most recent of all, the Grafton Estates Company, which will take over the ownership of the estates of the Duke of Grafton. It is an interesting sidelight, by the way, that in the latter case the memorandum of association was signed by the Duke (who with the Duchess is director of the company) and by that nobleman's underbutler.

In some cases outlying portions of estates may have been chiseled off, but in many more cases estates that may have been held for centuries have been sold in their entirety, and families that have grown old with England and their shire have been uprooted. It may be said pretty safely that hardly any estates in England still in the possession of their pre-war owners are being maintained at anything like their old level, and that improvements are altogether out of the question. A net return of 2 per cent on the outlay on the equipment of agricultural land actually stands as a good figure today.

## A Squire's Budget

Only recently the case was cited of a landowner who offered £500 to take

off his hands a village which he had himself built for agricultural laborers! A day or so ago a cottage property in a rural area changed hands at a price of £4 a house! The fact is that the land worker at the present cannot pay an economic rent, and that when repairs and rates have been settled by the landlord there is no surplus.

Here is the budget of a squire who was lord of a manor that included a hamlet of 37 cottages:

## RECEIPTS

Rental from cottages	232
EXPENDITURE	
Rates	50
Repairs	241
Income tax	54
	355

or a debit balance of £153.

What wonder, then, that the squire is selling out where and how he can and investing the proceeds in stock from which he will get an income that need not vary on the debit side with appalling frequency.

At first there was something of a rush on the part of the "new rich" to purchase country places but said experience has taught them that an English country house, especially if it

## FUTURE OF IRELAND CONTINUES PROBLEM TO GREAT BRITAIN

Cabinet Disturbed Over Situation and Unable to Act Lest Mr. Collins Be Discredited as "British Agent"

LONDON, April 11 (Special Correspondence)—It is now admitted in British ministerial circles that the Cabinet is seriously perturbed as to the future in Ireland. The position of the British Government is a very delicate one, so delicate that precipitate action would wreck the chances of the success of its own policy, which is to insure the justification of the Provisional Government in the eyes of the Irish people. Now in order to justify himself, Mr. Collins must demonstrate first that he has rid Ireland from every semblance of British control save that admitted in the treaty; and second, that he has established in the place of British administration a purely Irish government.

There is very little doubt that in February last the Irish people were prepared to accept this demonstration, and that an election in March would have yielded a substantial majority for the Free State Party. But the Ard-Feis agreement of Feb. 22, accepted by Mr. Collins as the alternative to defeat in that assembly, which deferred the holding of the election for three months, has entirely altered the situation. The people, whose enthusiasm for the prospect of a free Ireland held out by the treaty would have led them to vote whole-heartedly for any constitution based upon it, have had this enthusiasm blown away by the icy blast of Republican propaganda. The Provisional Government has been set the almost impossible task of pacifying a country torn by over a year's guerrilla warfare, with an imperceptible majority in the Dail as its sole support, and an adverse majority in Ard-Feis.

### Small Cause for Optimism

It is the progress of these three months that the British Cabinet is watching with increasing anxiety. It follows from the circumstances of the case that any form of active British aid would mean the immediate downfall of the Provisional Government. Its opponents would declare that Mr. Collins was nothing but a British agent, and that the treaty was the merest shadow of nominal independence. The Cabinet can therefore do nothing but look on and refrain from interference. But the reports which reach it from Ireland give it small cause for optimism.

The general tenor of these reports may be briefly summarized as follows: The signatories of the treaty, counting upon the overwhelming desire of the majority of the Irish people for a reasonable settlement which would confer the blessings of peace, overestimated their capacity for dealing with the extremist factions which existed in the country. These extremist elements are widely scattered and do not form a coherent whole, but their leaders are prepared to work together to overthrow the treaty, however much they may differ as to what is to follow this overthrow. Their chief organisations are the Irish Republican Brotherhood, a secret society which has existed for the last 60 years at least, the Transport Workers Union, which is far more of a political body than a trades union, and the Republican wing of Sinn Fein, which honestly believes that an independent republic is the only possible solution of Ireland's difficulties. To these may be added a large number of young men who have come to the conclusion that guerrilla warfare is a congenial and not unprofitable employment, preferable in every way to the task of finding regular work, and who form the majority of the rank and file of the anti-treaty brigades of the Irish Republican Army.

### Free and Popular Elections

The Republican organisations know that a free and popular election would never place them in power, and their tactics are therefore to render such an election impossible. Their endeavor is to establish a show-of-force sufficient to overawe the mass of the population, and to obtain the return of the candidates they favor when they think the time is ripe. Meanwhile, the Provincial Government is to be rendered impotent in every possible way, and displayed as incapable of effective administration. Although the Republicans are a minority, they are an armed minority, and in Ireland it has always been fatally easy for an armed faction to impose its will on the country. The government is compelled to observe the forms of law, the opposition is not bound by any such considerations. It may be added that recent events have shown that arms and ammunition seem to have a fatal propensity for falling into the wrong hands.

### No Force of Law and Order

Half of the period of three months agreed upon by Ard-Feis has now elapsed, and it would be foolish to shut one's eyes to the fact that in these six weeks the Republicans have gained ground and the Provisional Government has lost it. The State of Ireland, which improved so rapidly immediately after the proclamation of the truce last summer, is now relapsing into the conditions of 1920. Outrages are daily committed all over the country, and there is no force of law and order with which to deal with them. Barracks and military stores handed over by the British authorities to the Provisional

Government are captured by the Republicans. Freedom of the press, never perhaps very substantial in Ireland, has almost become a thing of the past. The outlook is one of extreme gloom, relieved only by a ray of hope in the north, where the Collins-Craig pact appears to have had good results at present. Unless the great majority of Irish opinion, now inarticulate, will bestir itself to proclaim clearly to the wreckers that their tactics must cease, there is the gravest danger that the country will descend into a condition of chaos and anarchy not seen in Europe since the Middle Ages.

## SWISS BANK PAYS HIGHER DIVIDENDS

Shareholders to Get Six Per Cent Under New Law

GENEVA, April 11 (Special Correspondence)—The report of the Swiss National Bank for 1921, which has just appeared, shows a gross profit of 18,169,899 francs. General and administrative costs amounted to 3,715,436 francs. 1,378,600 francs are written off buildings and furniture. 2,500,000 francs are required for war tax; 1,000,000 francs for tax on printing of bank notes, and 250,000 francs each for pension and insurance funds.

After making these deductions, the net profit stands at 9,123,606 francs, which the directors propose to distribute as follows: 500,000 francs to reserve, 1,250,000 francs and 250,000 francs to dividends of 6 per cent on the ordinary and preference shares, and the remainder of 7,123,606 francs to the coffers of the State, that is to say the treasury.

This will be the first time a dividend of 6 per cent has been paid, the new law of April 7, 1921, having made it possible, in place of the 4 per cent paid hitherto. The alteration in the law had an immediate beneficial effect on quotations of the shares.

### Bank Rate Lowered

During 1921, the Swiss bank rate was as follows:

Five per cent from Jan 1 to April 6.

Four and one-half per cent from April 7 to Aug. 10.

Four per cent from Aug. 11 to Dec. 31.

The rate for advances on securities varies from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. The average rate of discount was 4.44 per cent against 5 per cent in 1920, and 5.32 per cent in 1919, and the average rate for advances on securities 5.44 per cent against 6 per cent in 1920 and 1919. The report gives a table showing that the average bank rate was below that of any other country.

The Swiss bank note circulation Dec. 31 last was 1,009,263,735 francs against 1,023,712,430 at the close of 1920. The average circulation was 925,110,000 francs. Notes of 100 francs represented 46.81 per cent, and 50-franc notes 19.97 per cent. The metallic cover amounted, in the average, to 665,920,000 francs or 72.09 per cent, varying from a maximum of 75.96 per cent and a minimum of 64.68 per cent. The Swiss note circulation has, therefore, been well covered. Nevertheless, the report opposes the idea of inflation, which has often been proposed as a remedy for the high value of the exchange and the export crisis. It observes that inflation would risk incurring for the country the risks inherent in a general rise in the cost of living, without necessarily having the beneficial effect which many suppose.

### Swiss Trade Far From Good

The serious state of Swiss trade is reflected in the business done. The bank discounted in 1921 2,400,083,517 francs' worth of Swiss securities as against 1,009,263,735 francs at the close of 1920. The average circulation was 925,110,000 francs. Notes of 100 francs represented 46.81 per cent, and 50-franc notes 19.97 per cent. The metallic cover amounted, in the average, to 665,920,000 francs or 72.09 per cent, varying from a maximum of 75.96 per cent and a minimum of 64.68 per cent.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## SUBJECT OF OIL CONSPICUOUS IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Genoa Gets Its Share of Discussion and Interest in This Useful Product

NEW YORK, May 9 (Special)—Off-hand there are few words that can be mentioned which have a more magical effect today than does one of these letters spelling oil. The interest in oil securities during the last 10 days or so has grown to a great extent of enthusiasm. It is even said that not in many years has there so much talk about oil from so many angles and sources as there is today.

This interest is to a large extent due to the current appreciation in the price of oil products, especially crude and gasoline, and the prospects that there will be a huge consumption of oil products this coming summer, with none too much crude coming out of the ground.

## Oil Prominent at Genoa

Genoa, Italy, is not conspicuous for its oil (except, perhaps, olive), but the subject has been one of the most prominent that the Conference has had to consider, and, apparently, there has been urgent need of this supposedly pacifying commodity to pour upon the troubled waters of diplomacy and international relations.

Strange to say, much of the commotion at the Genoa Conference has been closely related to oil, or more strictly speaking, to lands in Russia in which there are reported to be valuable deposits.

Monitor readers are familiar with the reported signing of a contract by representatives of the Royal Dutch & Shell oil interests and the Soviet delegates at Genoa conceding Russian oil to the former.

The oil situation at Genoa has continued to be as confused and disturbing politically, as when the signing of the agreement was first reported. In fact, The Associated Press correspondent cabled at the end of last week that "none of the American oil towns had had greater oil excitement than Genoa had had over the rumors that various oil agreements have been entered into by the Bolshevik delegation. Petroleum is gushing all over the Genoa Conference. Nothing has created such a stir since the Germans and Russians handed to the surprised Conference their Easter treaty."

It is even said that the number of representatives of oil interests arriving in Genoa is increasing rapidly; that already 250 such individuals had arrived and that still more were expected within the next day or two. It is claimed that a determined effort is being made by all these representatives to secure what are believed to be valuable oil concessions in Russia. In one dispatch it was declared that "it is certain that the United States is playing an important, even if a negative, part in the negotiations."

The understanding at Genoa is that the United States would look with great disfavor upon any private negotiations that might be completed with representatives of the Soviet Government at this time. While the indications have been in the last few days that the Economic Conference at Genoa might fail to accomplish what Premier Lloyd George and his associates hoped when the gathering was arranged, it looks as though the oil negotiations would go on more actively than ever. In fact, the way would seem to be paved for doing this if the Conference should break up within the next few days as has been predicted.

## Russia's Oil Prospects

While complete statements regarding oil production in Russia are not available, M. Rakovsky of the Russian delegation to the Genoa Conference has made a statement in which he said that the only production of oil in Russia averaged 47,000,000 poods monthly in 1913, and approximately 23,000,000 poods in 1922 so far, a pood being equivalent to 36 pounds.

M. Rakovsky called attention specially in his statement to the alleged fact that "the oil industry has suffered less practically than any other during and by reason of the Russian collapse. No one knows the exact extent of oil deposits in any section of the world where they are supposed to be large. Undoubtedly, oil can be found in great quantities in Russia, and there is equal ground for asserting that with adequate capital, competent and aggressive management, it can be produced in that country on a much greater scale than ever before. This has been proved possible in Mexico to a notable degree since the British and Americans took hold of the oil fields of that country. It will be interesting, indeed, to watch future developments in Russia with respect to the discovery and production of oil."

## Turkey Also Has Oil

Genoa, however, is by no means the only point from which interesting statements have come relative to the oil situation in various parts of the world. Djieni Pasha, a former prominent political leader in Turkey, and at the present time commander of military forces in Afghanistan, was quoted in Berlin a few days ago as saying that "the Turks seek America's participation in the reconstruction of Turkey and are inclined to give oil concessions to America."

The discussion of the oil situation on this side of the Atlantic has been little less active than in Genoa, although perhaps not so sensational. Right now there is a controversy in Washington on the part of certain political leaders in Congress over the recent lease of oil lands in Wyoming by the Navy Department to a subsidiary of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation. President Harding and the Attorney-General are said to have looked into the situation carefully and to regard it with favor. It is bound to be heard from for some time in a political way if in no other.

Harry F. Sinclair says he welcomes investigation.

Explorations within recent years have indicated the existence of valuable oil deposits in Wyoming, and in other states in the northwest as well. The officials of a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific Railway Company have been working for some time in that general territory on land owned or controlled by the railway company. According to the latest advices received at the New York office actual discoveries of big deposits have not been made so far.

## Oil Issues Active

On the New York Stock Exchange, and everywhere else in the United States where oil stocks are dealt in regularly, they have been prominent features for some time. On a single day recently trading in a small group of such issues represented about 40 per cent of the total transactions in stocks throughout the five hours of the session. At about the same time the turnover in an oil stock on the New York Curb Exchange selling at only a few cents a share totalled more than 50,000 shares in a single day. These are only the most meager illustrations of the speculative interest in oil stocks.

In view of what has happened in recent months, there would seem little likelihood of a large number of new oil companies being promoted in the near future. Too many new ones have fallen by the wayside to make such an undertaking as easy as it was a few years ago.

On the other hand, those who direct the affairs of the well-established companies realize that they must be constantly on the lookout for new fields. They know that only in this way can the ever-increasing demand be met and can they be protected against the exhaustion of present wells. These leaders in the oil industry are not at all apprehensive over the present rather large supplies of oil above ground, which are being made use of by those who are endeavoring to depress the market value of oil stocks.

## LOS ANGELES TO HAVE BANK MERGER OF IMPORTANCE

LOS ANGELES, May 8—A refinancing plan looking toward one of the largest bank mergers of recent years is announced here by Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National Bank. The merger, which is to follow the refinancing, when completed will affect nine state or savings banks and seven national banks, in addition to the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank. Completion of this proposed merger is expected about July 1 next. The savings banks will probably be taken over first, and this step is expected to be followed by the consolidation of the national banks.

The financial institutions to be included in the consolidations are: Banks of Santa Maria; the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Santa Barbara; the Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank, Fresno; the First National Bank of Hollywood; the Hollywood Savings and Commercial Bank; the First National Bank, Redlands; the Reliance Savings Bank; the Savings Bank of Tulare; the First National Bank of Visalia; the Producers Savings Bank, Visalia; the First National Bank, Oxnard; Oxnard Savings Bank; the City National Bank, Long Beach, and the Lindsay National Bank.

Under previous consolidations, the Union National Bank of Pasadena, the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Pasadena, the American Marine National Bank of San Pedro, and the Bank of Glendale have already become a part of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank.

## SOMETHING HIGHER PRICES FOR WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 9—Wheat took a moderate upward swing in value today soon after the opening, because of absence of any notable pressure to sell. New deliveries on May contracts were only moderate, 111,000 bushels. Today's receipts here, however, were estimated at 350 carloads. The opening, which varied from 3/4c. decline to 1/4c. advance with May 1.36 1/2 to 1.37 1/2 and July 1.23 1/2 to 1.24, was followed by an upturn all around to well above yesterday's finish.

Corn started lower, owing to liberal receipts, 380 carloads. After opening unchanged to 3/4c. lower, July 64 1/2c. @ 3/4c., the market underwent a slight general decline.

Oats started 1/4c. to 3/4c. lower, with July 39 1/2c., but rallied a trifle.

Firmness of the hog market tended to give strength to provisions.

## SINCLAIR, OIL AFFAIRS GAIN

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil concern is in a stronger cash position than at any time since its organization. At the end of 1920, Sinclair owed the banks \$14,252,000, and at the end of 1921 \$11,086,000. A few months ago these bank loans were being reduced at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month, and are now wiped out ahead of time.

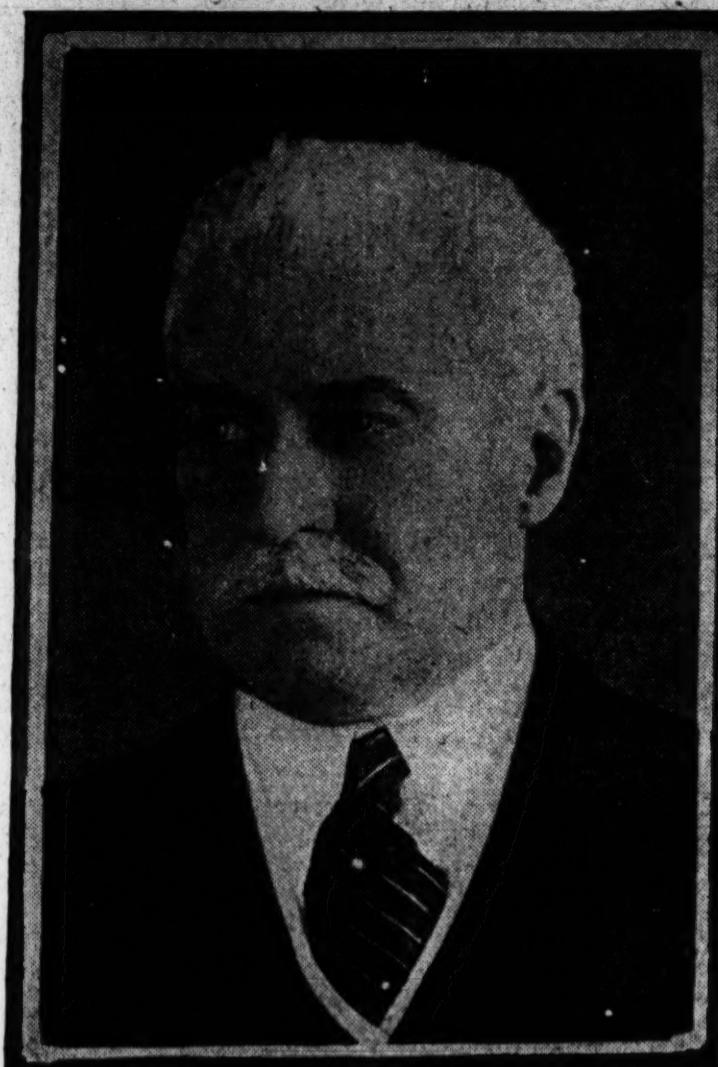
Sinclair's strong financial position is due largely to its great improvement in earnings since Jan. 1. Earnings are now running at the rate of between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually, or treble the actual earnings in 1921.

## MAGMA COPPER'S LOSS

The Magma Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net loss of \$29,620, after charges and tax, compared with a net income of \$102,545 or 42 cents a share in 1920.

## CHILE COPPER'S REPORT

The Chile Copper Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showing a net of \$5,678,541 after interest, depreciation, depletion, and taxes, compared with a surplus of \$151,934 in the previous year.



Samuel Rea

The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad began his railroad career at the age of 15 as a rodman in the engineering department of the road of which he is now president. Through years of practical experience Samuel Rea became one of the foremost railroad engineers in the United States and has many notable achievements to his credit. The most important of these were the tunneling of the North and East rivers, and the Hell Gate Bridge project in New York, both of which undertakings were constructed under his direct supervision.

Mr. Rea was one of the first to see the possibility of consolidating the large number of affiliated companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his pioneer work along this line is in a great measure responsible for the present Pennsylvania system.

## PLAN IS ADVANCED TO REHABILITATE AUSTRIAN FINANCE

## Minister Seeks to "Valorize" Capitalization of Companies—Its Meaning

## VIENNA (Special Correspondence)

The Austrian Minister of Finance recently provided public opinion with a new topic, proposing, in an interview, a new plan intended to help Austrian finance in finding a way out of its present chaotic state.

He calls his idea the "valorizing of values" and means thereby that all financial, industrial and commercial companies whose capital was originally paid up in full value (pre-war) kronen, should now raise this item of their balance sheet, inclusive of open and hidden reserves, to a corresponding figure expressed in present currency (paper) kronen. At the same time he intends to impose a tax of 10 per cent on the entire amount obtained by accommodating the figures of balance sheets to their real level in actual currency.

## Profit in Billions

To understand the meaning of the new measure, which has raised strong opposition, it is necessary to consider the actual economic state of most companies of pre-war existence. They have either maintained their original capital untouched—or which is more frequent—have raised it gradually according to requirement. Considering that the purchasing power of the full value or pre-war kronen was more than 1500 times that of the present paper unit it is clear that industries with, say, 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 (pre-war) kronen—which is equal to from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000—are now showing a surplus of imports over exports of 782,000,000,000 kronen, and from that side it will not be so easy to cure Austria's economic situation, though this would be the only sound way. No doubt Austria still has many assets, but in order to fertilize these, so that they may bear the fruit which can be expected, that atmosphere of order and confidence must be created which has been inconsistent with costs.

Regarding the buoyancy of hide prices the regular tanners are skeptical, a consequence of a recovering leather market in which selling prices have been inconsistent with costs.

Frigorifico hides continue active and well sold. Sales of No. 1 steers

were made at 16 and 16 1/2 cents.

The demand for light, first quality counter hides is good, so prices in this grade are strong and steady.

Despite the disparity between the strength of the packer hide market is all the more conspicuous when compared with the low quality and unestablished prices of finished leather. This peculiar feature is further confirmed by subsequent Chicago sales in which native steers, native cows, and Colorado steer hides sold from 1/2 to 1 cent above earlier figures.

Strike hides are fast disappearing from the market and at fairly good prices considering their condition.

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Only by returning to sound business methods, to steady work, to sober life and thrifty habits can this aim be reached. Stern measures will have to be applied, self-indulgence must be banished and nations willing to help Austria will have to satisfy themselves that this course is honestly taken.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD'S GRIP ON COSTS

The important factor responsible for the favorable March earnings statement of the New Haven railroad is the firm grip the management maintains on the cost sheet. While the largest proportion of the saving in operating expenses is in the transportation department, there have been substantial reductions in maintenance expenses.

During the first quarter of last year the road spent an average of 41 per cent of total operating expenses on maintenance. During that period this year the average was down to 29 per cent, the lowest for any period for several years. In January, 1921, maintenance called for 44 per cent of expenses, compared with 45 per cent in February and 36 per cent in March. In 1920 of this year the average was 28 per cent, compared with 30 per cent in February and 29 per cent in March.

During the March quarter maintenance of way and structure expenses were cut by \$1,074,518, and equipment by \$1,295,116, or a combined saving of \$2,999,634 in those two departments.

## WHITE EAGLE OIL'S OUTPUT

The April refinery runs of the White Eagle Oil & Refining Company were 260,000 barrels. The total shipments from refineries were 160,000 barrels, about 100,000 gallons. In that month this company's stations sold 1,670,000 gallons of refined oil, compared with 1,374,000 in April, 1921. In the first quarter of 1922 total sales were 4,318,000 gallons, compared with 3,685,000 in the first quarter of 1921.

## STEEL PLANTS VIEWED

CHICAGO, May 9—In connection with the proposed merger of independent steel companies a so-called merger party is in this vicinity, inspecting the plants of the Inland Steel Company. An inspection of the plants of the Steel & Tube Company of America will also be made today. The party leaves this city this evening.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FOOTWEAR TRADE STILL THE RULE

## Conditions, However, Are Rather Spotty—Staples Still Lag—Dress Shoe Call Disappoints

Although the wholesale shoe trade of the country still tends toward improvement there continues a lack of interest in lines of footwear which have been staple since the days when to peg by hand 90 pairs of shoes a day was not uncommon.

The mediocre demand for men's dressy shoes is a disappointment of long standing. The call is not absolutely flat, but it is far short of the output of factories fitted to produce from 3000 to 6000 pairs daily.

Comfort shoes and children's turned boots are selling in a desultory way. An exception, however, is found in the call for children's low-cut, which have been active all this season. Prices range low on children's lace and button boots. Vici kid 5-8 is being offered from 55c to \$1.

## Ladies' Low Cuts Active

In the Boston shoe market the call for ladies' stylish low-cut footwear is all that could be desired. Either in turns or McKays manufacturers are insisting on four to five weeks for deliveries on new business. Men's shoes for hard service are oversold in places.

Salesmen are now on the road with samples for the spring of 1923, but it is yet too early to obtain anything definite regarding conditions.

Western manufacturers are sending out their selling force for this coming fall's business, with a price list showing a cut from this season's figures. Excepting where strikes hamper production factories are running more than 50 per cent of capacity with an occasional one on full capacity.

A few large makers of men's fine shoes have lately closed contracts for a liberal amount of calfskins, which shows that there must be underlying such deals positive requirements or orders safe to anticipate.

## Packer Hide Market

Lates sales in the Chicago hide market follow:

Year ago	Year
4,000 Feb-Mch. bld. stra....	12 1/4c 10 1/2c
5,000 Feb-Mch. Col. stra....	11 1/4c 9 1/2c
2,500 Feb-Mch. hy. Tex. stra....	13c 10 1/2c
2,500 Feb-Mch. brd. cows....	10 1/2c 8c
18,000 Apr. lig. nat. cows....	12 1/4c 10c
2,000 Mch. nat. steers....	13 1/2c 12c
35,000 Apr. native steers....	14c 12c

## Strike hides

8,000 Dec. light native cows....

6,000 Dec-Jan. heavy native cows....

8,000 Dec-Jan. native steers....

7,000 Dec-Jan. branded cows....

9c

5,000 Dec-Jan. Colorado steers....

10c

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## OILS CONTINUE TO HOLD CENTER OF THE STAGE

Rest of the New York Market Shows Mixed Price Changes Today

Oils continued to engross speculative attention at the opening of today's New York stock market, gains extending from large fractions to 2½ points in Shell Trading, Royal Dutch, Houston &amp; Barnard "A" were offset by further heftiness in Mexican Petroleum, Pacific Oil and Standard Oil of California.

The independent steels showed further resistance to selling pressure, notably Crucible and Vanadium. Lacquered Gas featured the firm utilities.

New Haven reacted slightly from yesterday's record quotation and other rails, especially coalers, were moderately lower.

Preliminary exchange rates on London and the leading continental centers were moderately above yesterday's closing quotations.

The decline was temporarily halted on buying of Crucible, Baldwin and Vanadium, together with sharp rally in Mexican Petroleum, Associated Oil, Associated Dry Goods, second preferred and United States Realty. Before noon, however, shorts again attacked leaders, notably Crucible and Baldwin, causing renewed unsettlement.

Liberty Bonds remained firm, Mexican 4s rose 2 points and the 5s 1½ points with moderate advances in Rio de Janeiro 8s and Chinese Railway 8s. Belgian 7½s and French municipals eased slightly.

The market closed with a more or less steady tone, many of the active stocks having regained the major part of the morning losses and a fair sprinkling showing gains for the day.

Sales totaled 397,000 shares, compared with 980,500 yesterday and 1,174,200 Friday.

## BOSTON STOCKS

Open High Low May 8 Last May 8

Ahmack 61 60 64 61 61

Am As Ch m. 67 67 67 67

Am Pneu pf. 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½

Am Pneu pf. 45 45 45 45

Am Pneu pf. 103½ 103½ 103½ 103½

Am Tel &amp; Tel. 122 122 122 122

Am Woolen 9 9 9 9

Am Woolen pf. 105½ 105½ 105½ 105½

Amsokeag 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½

Anaconda 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½

Ancra Corp. 4 3½ 3½ 3½

Bald &amp; C. 45½ 45½ 45½ 45½

Boston El pf. 90 81 81 81

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FEDERAL REPORT  
ON CONDITION OF  
CROPS IS ISSUED

Situation as of May 1 Set Forth  
in Government Figures on  
Wheat, Rye, and Hay

WASHINGTON, May 9—Agricultural conditions existing on May 1 were set forth today by the United States Department of Agriculture in its May crop report forecasting the winter wheat, rye and hay crops for this year from their condition on May 1, the amount of last year's hay crop remaining on farms on May 1, and the percentage of spring plowing and planting completed to that date. The report follows:

Winter Wheat—A total crop of 534,798,000 bushels is forecast on the condition of the crop May 1, which was 23.5 per cent of a normal, and on the area remaining on that date to be harvested, which was 38,131,000 acres. Last year's crop was 557,032,000 bushels, the condition on May 1 was 83.8 per cent of a normal, and the area harvested last year was 42,702,000 acres.

A month ago a crop of 572,974,000 bushels was forecast from the condition on April 1, which was 78.4 per cent of a normal, and based on the assumption of average abandonment of acreage since last autumn, when the area sown was 44,233,000 acres. The average production of the last five years is 578,575,000 bushels, the average condition for the last 10 years on May 1 is 87.1 per cent of a normal, and the average area harvested in the last ten years is 36,789,000 acres.

RYE: A total crop of 79,152,000 bushels is forecast on the condition of the crop May 1, which was 91.7 per cent of a normal. Last year's production was 57,915,000 bushels, and the condition on May 1 was 82.5 per cent of a normal, while the average production for the last 10 years is 57,060,000 bushels, and the average condition on May 1 for the last 10 years is 80.2 per cent of a normal. A crop of 68,667,000 bushels was forecast a month ago from the condition on April 1, which was 89.0 per cent of a normal.

Hay—A total crop of 103,579,000 tons is forecast on the condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 which was 90.1 per cent of a normal, and an expected hay acreage of about 74,346,000 acres this year. Last year's production was 96,868,000 tons, and the 10-year average production is 97,331,000 tons, while last year's May 1 condition of meadow lands was 81.5 per cent of a normal, and the May 1 10-year average is 89.3 per cent.

Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 10,782,000 tons, compared with 18,771,000 tons so held a year ago, and 18,417,000 tons, the average May 1 stocks for the last five years. Pastures—The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 84.5, compared with 81.5 on May 1 last year, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 85.6.

Spring plowing: Was 63.5 per cent completed up to May 1, compared with 77.5 per cent on May 1 last year, and a 10-year average in May of 70 per cent.

Spring planting—Was 53.6 per cent completed up to May 1, compared with 53.5 per cent on May 1 last year, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 57.5 per cent.

BRITISH COTTON  
TRADE DEPRESSED

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special)—No great advance is being made in the cotton trade either in respect to home or foreign demands for cloth. Prior to the war Great Britain sold more than 7,000,000,000 yards of cloth annually to foreign customers. This represented nearly 80 per cent of her entire production. In March of 1922 she shipped to order only 303,557,000 square yards. What this really means to the industry may be measured by the fact that in 1919 the export of cloth averaged about 600,000,000 yards a month. To get to her former position in the world's markets Great Britain will have to come to lower prices.

For the present, the development of the industry has been arrested. The latest returns show that as compared to 12 months ago there are nearly 1,000,000 spindles less in the industry, and although there are 8000 looms more, there are fewer looms today than there were a few years ago. It is being assumed that both capital and labor are taking too much out of the industry and keeping prices too high.

## DIVIDENDS

McCrory Stores, regular quarterly of 1 per cent on common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20. Brookside Mills, semiannual of 4¢ a share, payable May 15 to stock of record May 8.

Crescent Pipe Line Company, regular quarterly of 75 cents a share, payable June 15.

Standard Oil Company of Kansas, regular quarterly of 80¢ a share, payable June 15 to stock of record May 20.

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, regular quarterly of 80¢ a share on common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Phillips Petroleum Company, regular quarterly of 50 cents a share, payable June 15 to stock of record June 15.

N. Y. PHIL. & NORFOLK R. R. The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, an operating revenue of \$8,151,801, deficit after expenses of \$749,980, deficit after taxes \$1,165,258, deficit after other income \$94,442, and a deficit after total deduction of \$1,462,559.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS For the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, the Minneapolis & St. Louis road reports a corporate deficit of \$1,856,223, after taxes and charges, compared with a net profit of \$600,176 in 1920, equivalent to \$32.2 a share on \$25,792,600 stock.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC INCREASES The Chicago freight tunnel carried 35,000,000 of merchandise last month, compared with 75,000,000 a year ago in April, and reports that general traffic is increasing in a decided way.

BANK SUPERVISION  
IMPORTANT FACTOR  
IN BUYING BONDS

One of the first requisites to be remembered by investors seeking outlet for surplus funds is the selecting of a safe banking house. The reputation of the concern is in large measure a guarantee of the class of securities in which it deals. Banking supervision over companies in which the stock or bond owner is interested is important.

The fruit of such policy is graphically illustrated in a compilation which has been made by Harris, Forbes & Co. of Boston, of the combined earnings of 50 public utility companies for which they have acted as bankers over a long period of years. The list includes all branches of the industry, comprising 23 electric light and power companies; five gas and electric companies; 17 electric railway companies and five gas companies.

The period covered by the compilation extends from 1914 to 1921, inclusive, a period of many vicissitudes in the public utility business, including World War. Gross revenues increased from \$125,423,843 in 1914 to \$315,768,439 in 1921, there being no year in which a decrease was recorded. Anyways, the tenders for treasury bills and bonds which were put in within an hour of the change allowed very adequately for the new conditions.

The average rate for the bills allotted dropped to a fraction of a penny over 2% per cent and immediately thereafter the rate for "additional" treasury bills fell to 2 1/4 per cent. These "additional" bills are intended to be a convenience for the money market rather than a help to government financing, hence the divergence between the rates which the Treasury pays for the weekly lots which it must place and the extra bills which it condemns to sell.

## Short Money Over-Abundant

Short money has really become overabundant and the balances lent from day to day by the banks are almost begging and are placed with difficulty at 1 1/4 per cent. With few commercial banks available and little demand for ordinary advances, money more and more seeks employment in stocks of the immediately realizable type.

Those who persist in keeping their money on fixed deposit with the banks at diminishing rates of interest now find that there are comparatively few securities to be got at bargain prices. As a result of their belated awakening to the influence of continuously cheapening money, borrowers are ceasing to be the servants of lenders.

An issue of £600,000 of preference stock by the Metropolitan railway—the oldest of the underground railways in England or elsewhere—was applied for to the extent of £8,000,000. The return was the now exceptional one of 5% per cent for a security that a trustee may invest in, but as existing stockholders in the company were given prior consideration in allotment there was very little left for the outside subscriber and the stock at once commanded a big premium. For the first loan of Czechoslovakia there was considerable public subscription which was rewarded by full allotments of the smaller amounts applied for, but it is doubtful if the cautious class of investor had much part in carrying this initial effort of a new and untried borrower to a premium, which did not survive very long. With a yield of 8 1/2 per cent on the issue price this loan ranks in the speculative sphere.

## Australian Loan Contest

A little time ago the contest between the oil group which had always sponsored Australian Commonwealth and State issues and a new group which challenged that position was described. The outcome of the contest was not quite as was then foreseen. Western Australia, which had provisionally confined its business to the newer group, had a last conversation with the old, and in a challenging vein put the proposition: "If you can get for us the same terms as you got for the last Commonwealth loan, you can do the business." The challenge was accepted and Western Australia got the £2,000,000 it wanted on exactly the same terms—5 per cent bonds at 96—as the Commonwealth. The only satisfaction the new underwriting group has out of its attack on an old preserve is that it has enabled first the Australian Commonwealth, and, secondly, the least considerable of the Australian states, to test the London market at the risk of the underwriters and to test it with a success that has been beneficial to all holders of British colonial loans.

Cheap money and the insatiable demand for high-class investments have inevitably led to revised expectations that the Treasury will soon undertake a funding operation on a moderate scale. There is no likelihood of an ambitious attempt to deal with the purely floating debt in the form of Treasury bills, for the amount of these outstanding has been substantially contracted, and though the return on them, as already indicated, is not very attractive, the money market is by no means ready to dispense with them as a channel for the employment of funds for which there are no commercial outlets. Rather, the idea is that an opportunity should be given to holders of such exchequer bonds and national war bonds as mature at comparatively early dates, to anticipate the due dates and exchange into longer maturities. The 3 1/2 per cent conversion loan, which was created last year for this very purpose, and yet did not succeed in inducing exchanges on the scale hoped for, has since achieved a vogue for its utilization as a blanket security covering the host of war bonds which came into being under the day-by-day borrowing system. The last of these does not mature until February, 1929, and each year, with the exception of 1926, substantial amounts fall due.

## War Bond Maturities

The picking of 1926 as a due date looks rather inexplicable at first, but it is easily explained. National war bonds were invented in 1917 and their duration was for five or 10 years. As 10-year bonds were issued in 1916 and as by 1921 the occasion for the issue of five-year bonds had disappeared, 1926 became the first year in which the British Treasury is to be untroubled by specific debt maturities. Before then and after there is so much to handle that the interval should be welcome. Perhaps, if all goes well, there may then be a chance

LONDON MONEY  
MARKET IS NOW  
DECIDEDLY EASYShort-Term Funds Over-Abundant—Metropolitan Railway  
Issue Brings Premium

LONDON (Special Correspondence)—

Although the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent some time ago, several days elapsed before the full influence of the change was felt. The reduction was universally regarded with surprise, but it is doubtful if Lombard Street is ever taken completely by surprise. Anyways, the tenders for treasury bills and bonds which were put in within an hour of the change allowed very adequately for the new conditions.

The average rate for the bills allotted dropped to a fraction of a penny over 2% per cent and immediately thereafter the rate for "additional" treasury bills fell to 2 1/4 per cent. These "additional" bills are intended to be a convenience for the money market rather than a help to government financing, hence the divergence between the rates which the Treasury pays for the weekly lots which it must place and the extra bills which it condemns to sell.

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A little time ago the contest between the oil group which had always sponsored Australian Commonwealth and State issues and a new group which challenged that position was described. The outcome of the contest was not quite as was then foreseen. Western Australia, which had provisionally confined its business to the newer group, had a last conversation with the old, and in a challenging vein put the proposition: "If you can get for us the same terms as you got for the last Commonwealth loan, you can do the business." The challenge was accepted and Western Australia got the £2,000,000 it wanted on exactly the same terms—5 per cent bonds at 96—as the Commonwealth.

The only satisfaction the new underwriting group has out of its attack on an old preserve is that it has enabled first the Australian Commonwealth, and, secondly, the least considerable of the Australian states, to test the London market at the risk of the underwriters and to test it with a success that has been beneficial to all holders of British colonial loans.

Cheap money and the insatiable demand for high-class investments have inevitably led to revised expectations that the Treasury will soon undertake a funding operation on a moderate scale. There is no likelihood of an ambitious attempt to deal with the purely floating debt in the form of Treasury bills, for the amount of these outstanding has been substantially contracted, and though the return on them, as already indicated, is not very attractive, the money market is by no means ready to dispense with them as a channel for the employment of funds for which there are no commercial outlets.

Rather, the idea is that an opportunity should be given to holders of such exchequer bonds and national war bonds as mature at comparatively early dates, to anticipate the due dates and exchange into longer maturities. The 3 1/2 per cent conversion loan, which was created last year for this very purpose, and yet did not succeed in inducing exchanges on the scale hoped for, has since achieved a vogue for its utilization as a blanket security covering the host of war bonds which came into being under the day-by-day borrowing system. The last of these does not mature until February, 1929, and each year, with the exception of 1926, substantial amounts fall due.

## War Bond Maturities

The picking of 1926 as a due date looks rather inexplicable at first, but it is easily explained. National war bonds were invented in 1917 and their duration was for five or 10 years. As 10-year bonds were issued in 1916 and as by 1921 the occasion for the issue of five-year bonds had disappeared, 1926 became the first year in which the British Treasury is to be untroubled by specific debt maturities. Before then and after there is so much to handle that the interval should be welcome. Perhaps, if all goes well, there may then be a chance

of paying off a fair proportion of the overseas obligation.

Those of the rather advanced financial thinkers in London who have been advocating a reduction in the amount of German reparation payments, and of war debts as between the European Allies, have been brought suddenly to their bearings by the readiness with which Germany and Russia exhibited at Genoa to put these theories into practice. The financial idealists, whose idealism has in fact been inspired by the most practical motives, have been taken aback to find that theories whose virtue depended on universal acceptance could be diverted into particularist channels so as to defeat their wider application. More and more the British people, wise and simple, are coming round to the view that the less they try to reform others who are not ready for it, and the more they address themselves to reform and economy at home, the more they will advance the causes of peace and economic restoration.

FRISCO BAY ISLAND  
TO BE TERMINAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special)

Three of the largest banks of San Francisco have agreed to a merger in size some of Europe's large institutions

## Institutions Strong

The Crocker National Bank with the First National Bank and the First Federal Trust Company, all of this city, Mark L. Regas, stockholder in all three banks, originated the plan of consolidation, and the details of the agreement were carried out by two committees, one from the Crocker institution, consisting of J. B. Garger and James D. Fagan, and the other from the First National and Federal Trust, consisting of John F. Brooks and E. Avellan.

## Rivalry European Banks

The Crocker National Bank is controlled by William H. Crocker, and is and always has been a closed corporation, with none of the stock on sale or ever quoted on any of the exchanges.

It has resources of about \$45,000,000 and is capitalized at \$2,000,000, with a surplus of seven times that amount.

Rudolph Spreckels is the principal figure in the control of the Haskel group.

Under the contract entered into between the Crocker National Bank and the First Federal Trust Company, with James K. Moffat appearing as the active executive, James D. Phelan, former Senator, and Mrs. Eleanor Martin, one of the wealthiest stockholders, next to Spreckels.

Not long ago, these two institutions purchased the Mutual Savings Bank and combined it with the First Federal Trust. Soon after that, this one of the two institutions doubled its banking space by enlarging its building at Post and Montgomery streets, to twice its original size. The interests in control of the two Spreckels banks also own a large if not a controlling interest in the Oakland Bank of Savings, and also are heavily interested in other financial institutions in northern California. Stock of the First National Bank is quoted on the San Francisco exchange at \$216 a share, but has sold at nearly \$300 a share recently.

Public hearings on the project were held in San Francisco on May 1.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL  
TERMINAL PLANS

CHICAGO, May 9—President Markham of Illinois Central says: "There have been many conferences between executives of Chicago railroads occupying different terminals here, and I am confident that plans are afoot, although not matured, that will bring true my dream of a great lake terminal near Twelfth Street, our present headquarters.

"It is beyond the bounds of common sense to erect three or four great costly terminals where vast preliminary physical changes would be necessary to provide for their accommodation in both trackage and station space. Our site is ideal for a terminal project."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company will reopen its plant at Lowell, Mass. More than 600 operatives will return to work.

The National Bank of Credit is to be organized at Rome, with directors almost wholly from the largest creditors of the insolvent Banca Italiana di Sconto.

New Jersey's average tax rate for 1922 is \$3.561 per \$100 of valuation, compared with \$3.44 in 1921, an increase of .121 and the highest in the state's history.

The Japan Advertiser says the \$125,000 saving, as a result of the naval holiday, will be used by the Japanese Government for a merchant ship subsidy.

The Lynn (Mass.) joint council of the United Auto Workers voted Monday night to accept Mayor McPhee's plan for arbitration of the dispute with the manufacturers.

The oversubscription of the \$75,000 Federal Land Bank bond issue in a few hours Monday sets a new record for quick distribution of these bonds. Many Victory 3s were taken in payment for the bonds.

The Todd Shipyards Corporation has received a contract for work on the reconditioning of the SS. Mexico of the Ward Line and the City of Savannah of the Ocean Steamship Company, to the value of \$100,000,000 and there will be no



## ATHLETICS

## MICHIGAN LEADS BIG TEN STANDING

Wolverines Are Only Undefeated Baseball Team in Western Conference Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE		Won	Lost	P. C.
Michigan	4	1	1,000	
Wisconsin	3	2	750	
Purdue	3	3	750	
Illinois	4	3	666	
Minnesota	2	3	566	
Ohio	1	3	250	
Northwestern	0	3	200	
Chicago	0	3	200	
Lowa	0	3	200	

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—Enjoying by far the best pitching of the "Big Ten," University of Michigan, undefeated with four victories, appears entrenched in first place for another seven days in the campaign for the baseball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference.

Seven games scheduled for the period in prospect will afford Michigan opportunity for another victory, give University of Wisconsin, which is tied for second place, three difficult battles and open a possibility for Purdue to take second-place away from the Badgers. Other teams will go into action once or twice.

M. A. Dixon '22 has been giving Michigan satisfaction in the box. Coach Ray Fisher has had occasion to use only one other pitcher. Dixon won three games for the Wolverines in high-handed fashion, allowing a total of 12 hits, five bases on balls and scoring 35 strikeouts. H. J. Liverence '22, a second, second to Dixon. In the one game he played he allowed only two hits and one base on balls and recorded seven strikeouts.

Both of these pitchers should have little difficulty against Ohio at Columbus Saturday, as the Buckeyes are in the doldrums of their game. In its battle with Purdue last Friday they lost, 10-2, to the Old Gold and Green to reverse the result of a previous encounter.

Interest this week, as last, should center on the fortunes of Wisconsin. It was to have met University of Minnesota for the second time this week, but was delayed at Minneapolis; but the game was rescheduled. The Badgers of Minnesota, however, and will play the game today if conditions permit. With this game out of the way, Coach G. S. Lohman's men must travel to the University of Illinois Sunday and to the University of Iowa Monday.

Wisconsin has a fair chance of winning two of these engagements. It defeated Minnesota in an earlier game and in a critical struggle last Saturday defeated the strong Illinois 4 to 1. If Capt. F. G. Paddock '23 is ready for the return game at Urbana, he should be able to belie the Illinois. Iowa has lost three games, the third by a score of 6 to 1, Michigan last Saturday, to the young Badgers team should be favored in win.

One of two teams who have lost consistently to date has a chance to win a game, when University of Chicago visits Northwestern University Wednesday. Chicago has won three games, the last two coming Thursday and Saturday, Illinois 10 to 2 and Purdue 5 to 3, respectively. The Maroons are without capable pitchers and Northwestern will not doubt hit them hard. The Purple, has not been steady in fielding of watching baserunners, however, and Coach N. H. Swartz may spring a surprise on Coach H. L. Szymansky. Chicago will have another chance to win a game Saturday, when it visits Iowa at Iowa City. Having lost three games each, they should be evenly matched.

Northwestern has a second engagement being slated to appear at Lafayette against Purdue. The strong showing of Purdue has been the novelty of the race to date. It has won three of four games, but has not met the three leaders, Michigan, Illinois, or Wisconsin.

## TO LIFT SUSPENSION DAY OF APPLICATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—Discussion as to whether G. H. Ruth, Robert Mousel of the New York American and William Plyer of the Boston Americans will get into the game again May 20, when they are authorized to apply for reinstatement, or be compelled to wait several days for the ordinary course of an award, was settled here today by L. M. O'Connor, secretary to Commissioner K. M. Landis.

The home-run king and the others, according to Secretary O'Connor, probably will be reinstated the same day they apply. There is little doubt, he believes, that they will apply promptly on May 20. The final paragraph of the decision issued against them Dec. 5, 1921, read as follows:

"There will be an order forfeiting their shares in the World's Series funds and suspending them until May 20, 1922, on which date and within 10 days thereafter they will be eligible to apply for reinstatement."

TORONTO LETS FOUR PLAYERS GO

TORONTO, May 9—The Toronto International League Baseball Club has disposed of four players, it was announced today. Outfielder James Riley was sold to Syracuse; Pitcher Johnson to the Newark Peewee; Catcher Spillane and Pitcher Rapp were released unconditionally.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Memphis 8; Mobile 2; Birmingham 24; Chattanooga 8; Little Rock 8; Atlanta 1 (13 innings); New Orleans 6; Nashville 5 (11 innings).

## INDIANA BEATS WASEDA

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 9—The Associated Press)—The Indiana University baseball nine today won its first game in Japan by defeating the Waseda University team, 7 to 4.

## CHICAGO MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP

Captured Second "Big Ten" Tennis Meet From Northwestern

EVANSTON, May 9 (Special)—For the second time this season University of Chicago made a clean sweep of a "Big Ten" dual tennis meet with Northwestern University. The Maroons captured four singles and a doubles in straight sets and a doubles in three sets on the Purple course here yesterday.

Aggressive tactics won for Capt. Arthur Frankenstein '23, Chicago, despite the fact his service was somewhat off form. He defeated Capt. P. E. Newey '22, Northwestern, 6-4, 6-4. Newey covered the court actively and made a number of difficult returns.

In the doubles that went to three sets, P. T. Gates '22 and L. M. DeSwarte '24 defeated V. A. Thompson '23 and R. M. Corbett '24, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. The Purple players took the first set by surprise before Gates got warmed up. In the second and third sets the Maroon pair rushed the net consistently, while the Purple overlooked opportunities to carry the ball.

Inexperience and lack of systematic instruction accounts in a large measure for the unfavorable showing made so far this season by the northwestern net squad. Captain Newey is by far the ablest and steadiest player on the squad, but his play shows faults that could be corrected by the right kind of coaching.

Newey tries hard, is all over the court, and makes many "gets" that other Purple players would pass over. In his match against Frankenstein he showed a failing of rushing the net at the wrong time. He would seize the advanced position when the ball was to his opponent's forehand, the result being that Frankenstein drove through him. With this exception, Newey plays well at the net. The first ball of his service is good, his forehand is reliable but his backhand is poor and his overhead very weak.

Brown, who is next to Newey in Conference experience, has a good service but is not active enough in rallies but has a failing of overdriving. Thompson, the third man, sometimes plays a formidable game but is erratic. Corbett is steady, but lacks experience and does not attack vigorously. When the squad is reinforced in a few days, as it expects to be, by W. V. Carroll '23, who had more experience last year than any except Newey, it should improve its showing. The summing:

## SINGLES

Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated P. E. Newey, Northwestern, 6-4, 6-4. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, defeated V. A. Thompson, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-2. L. M. DeSwarte, Chicago, defeated E. L. Brown, Northwestern, 6-1, 6-2. R. E. Evans, Chicago, defeated R. M. Corbett, Northwestern, 6-0, 6-1.

## DOUBLES

P. T. Gates and L. M. DeSwarte, Chicago, defeated V. A. Thompson and R. M. Corbett, Northwestern, 4-6, 6-4. Arthur Frankenstein and A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, defeated P. E. Newey and E. L. Brown, Northwestern, 6-4, 6-2. The results of meets yet to be played are as follows:

May 21—Northwestern at Ohio State; 20. Purdue at Northwestern; 22. Northwestern at Michigan; 25, 26, 27, conference championship at Chicago.

## TWO HUNDRED GAMES WITHOUT A SHUT OUT

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9—The Minneapolis team of the American Association has played 200 consecutive games without being shut out. This, according to Thomas J. Mickey, association president, establishes a world record.

By scoring eight runs last Sunday, Minneapolis successfully escaped a "white wash" for 200 games, and incidentally made the tally off the same pitcher who last let the Millers down without a run.

The last shutout against the Millers was recorded in Sept. 17, 1920, when Ben Tincup, pitcher for Louisville, shut them out, 13 to 0.

In a congratulatory letter to Manager Joseph Capilano, President Mickey declares this is a world's record, and as far as he could ascertain no other ball club has escaped shutouts even for a single season.

## PACIFIC COAST STARS PREPARING FOR TRIP

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9—Track stars of the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University are preparing to leave for Cambridge, Mass., to contest in the inter-collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes meet May 26 and 27. California will send 15 men, including H. P. Muller, who is expected to compete in broad and high jumps, weight putting and discus throwing; Charles Dorr, distance runner, and John Merchant, who has thrown the hammer 171 ft.

Stanford will send only 10 athletes. Morris Kirksey and Edward Sudden, sprinters; Glenn Hartnett, who will toss the shot and discus and take part in sprints; Lane Falk, hurdler, and others are expected to go.

## MAY FLY TO GOLF COURSE

RARITAN, N. J., May 9—Golf players of the Raritan Valley Country Club, here, are preparing to fly to the course into the air and alight on a spot between the sixth and eighth fairways of their golf course. Club officials announced today that a spot 900 feet long is being marked out. "All land" and "part water and part land" routes have been mapped for the convenience of the fly.

## LAYOUT FOR NIGHT GOLF

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9—An artificially lighted nine-hole golf putting course is being constructed by the North Hills Country Club here. Officials of the club declare that the miniature course is being installed to encourage night playing.

## INDIANA BEATS WASEDA

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 9—The Associated Press)—The Indiana University baseball nine today won its first game in Japan by defeating the Waseda University team, 7 to 4.

## Trading in Second-Hand Balls Is Bad

Efforts Afoot to Stop Growing Business

CHICAGO, May 6—Dealing in second-hand golf balls and clubs has become an established business, although the recovered ball is frowned on by most golf clubs, which have rules that all balls found on the links are to be turned in to the club professionals.

Robert A. Gardner, vice-president of the United States Golf Association, has been sent a circular, which evidently is one of many sent to attaches of golf clubs, asking that all balls found on the course be bought up and shipped to the author of the circular for resale.

The main objection to the merchandising of lost balls is that as the demand becomes urgent, many of the pellets that really are not lost get into the collection—articles differing from the caddy bags of players and otherwise purloining them. Manufacturers, besides stamping their initials or full names on the balls, aid when they are found and turned in, according to rule, the rightful owner may recover his property.

It is said that renewed efforts will be made to stop the trading in lost balls. Since the war, golf balls have fallen in price until a good one now may be bought for 50 cents, while the best sell for 75 cents, except for a few choice specimens that command \$1. If a club member has an even chance of retrieving a poorly-played ball, or those that drop in a water hazard, the course's expense for balls is not very high; but if the lost ones never are to be returned, one golfer may use several dozen in a year.

For several years there have been dealers in second-hand clubs, but these usually come in on trades from players who think some other club would suit them better, and there has been no report of widespread stealing of clubs by unscrupulous caddies for the purpose of supplying the second-hand market.

## PACIFIC COAST STANDING

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (Special)—San Francisco 22, 12, 647. Vernon 16, 12, 571. Seattle 15, 12, 555. Salt Lake 14, 12, 481. Portland 18, 12, 450. Oakland 18, 19, 450. Sacramento 15, 12, 441. Portland 10, 16, 385.

## RESULTS SATURDAY

San Francisco 5, Vernon 3. Los Angeles 4, Oakland 3. Seattle 4, Portland 6. Seattle 8, Portland 2. Salt Lake 9, Sacramento 4.

## RESULTS SUNDAY

Seattle 2, Portland 1. Portland 1, Seattle 1. Vernon 5, San Francisco 4. Vernon 8, San Francisco 5. Oakland 3, Los Angeles 5. Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.

## RESULTS MONDAY

Los Angeles 12, Oakland 1.

## RESULTS TUESDAY

Seattle 1, Portland 1. Portland 1, Seattle 1. Vernon 5, San Francisco 4. Vernon 8, San Francisco 5. Oakland 3, Los Angeles 5. Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Seattle 1, Portland 1. Portland 1, Seattle 1. Vernon 5, San Francisco 4. Vernon 8, San Francisco 5. Oakland 3, Los Angeles 5. Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.

## RESULTS THURSDAY

Seattle 1, Portland 1. Portland 1, Seattle 1. Vernon 5, San Francisco 4. Vernon 8, San Francisco 5. Oakland 3, Los Angeles 5. Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Seattle 1, Portland 1. Portland 1, Seattle 1. Vernon 5, San Francisco 4. Vernon 8, San Francisco 5. Oakland 3, Los Angeles 5. Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.

## RESULTS SATURDAY

Seattle 1, Portland 1. Portland 1, Seattle 1. Vernon 5, San Francisco 4. Vernon 8, San Francisco 5. Oakland 3, Los Angeles 5. Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.

## RESULTS SUNDAY

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## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

## Classified Advertisements

## REAL ESTATE

**FOR SALE**  
Furnished, 7 rooms, small cottage, Northport, L. I., 100 ft. from ocean, 100 ft. from beach, near trailer. In first-class condition; accessible to salt water bathing and boating; \$2600. Box D-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City, or telephone Flushing 5072.

## FOR SALE

An old established greenhouse and 17 acres or greenhouse and 12 acres on paved street; would like to sell at once as I wish to retire. For information write to A. L. KIRCHGABER, Mattoon, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MANUFACTURER of auto accessories of proven merit being marketed through jobbers desires to interest established merchants as distributor, can supply goods for own stores and solicit the retail and jobbing trade in exclusive territory; distributor receives compensation on all sales in territory. JONES AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY CO., 2000 Hinman Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. In established business, and to assist in its operation, Box G-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

## FOR SALE

YOUNG COUPLE that sell immediately their former home, country or city, will sacrifice to quick buyer, or rent for summer at \$100 per month. Write A. R. O'NEIL, 325 W. 14th St., or telephone Morningside 5015, New York City.

## COMPLETE SET OFFICE FURNITURE

Light oak. Suite 1212, 35 West, 42nd St., New York City.

## STORES AND OFFICES TO LET

FURNISHED OFFICE, afternoons, 480 Fifth Ave., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 5741. New York City.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Two to four months. For from two to four months, well furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths, including kitchen, piano, one of best locations on New St., West End. Reasonable terms; especially to those desiring to let to lady, near Brondesbury Met. Station. X-1. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

Two large rooms, including refectory, private bath and neighborhood could be let to lady, near Brondesbury Met. Station. X-1. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

FURNISHED cottage, 2 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen; nice garden. Linthorpe, N. Wales. Reply R. R. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand.

LET—Three good rooms, use of bathroom and kitchen, rent \$150 per month. Minutes from G. W. H. Station; 25 minutes from Paddington. Apply R. H. NORMAN, 58 South Road, Southgate.

RENTING room to let; lounge, bed, gas fire and ring. Apply R. H. PEAKES, 18A Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court.

The environment is typical of what is best in English country life; charming students (especially those from abroad) to require what they need of English life and manners.

## ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

## EUROPEAN

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Schools

Paxton Park, St. Neots, Huntingdon

## A High Class Public School



## EUROPEAN

## MISCELLANEOUS

## To Let

Good studio near English Lakes; one bedroom and sitting room, with or without studio, etc. 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 baths, 4 reception rooms, with or without service. MRS. GANDY, Hinxing, Milnsham, Wiltshire.

TO LET—Small detached house between St. James Square and South Kensington; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 5 baths. B-90, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

COUNTRY house in Huntingdonshire to let to lady, near Brondesbury Met. Station. X-1. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

Two large rooms, including refectory, private bath and neighborhood could be let to lady, near Brondesbury Met. Station. X-1. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

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RENTING room to let; lounge, bed, gas fire and ring. Apply R. H. PEAKES, 18A Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court.

The environment is typical of what is best in English country life; charming students (especially those from abroad) to require what they need of English life and manners.

## FOR TERMS APPLY PRINCIPAL, CHALLONER SCHOOL

## 72, QUEEN'S GATE, London, S. W. 7.

For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Mallin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

## MILDURA TORQUAY

Home School for Girls

Modern education. Large airy house. Concert hall. Gymnasium. 2½ acres garden. Lovely playing fields. Country walks, bathing, golf, tennis, etc. Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY—Responsible people, furnished room, grand piano, until Sept. 1. West 65th St., New York. Box 408.

BEAUTIFUL apartment, unfurnished, 4 rooms, kitchen. June 1 to Oct. 1. 200 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TO SUBLIT furnished, 2 rooms, bath and kitchen. June 1 to Oct. 1. The GREENWAY APT., Apt. 618, Baltimore, Md.

## BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG MAN desires room with private family. Brooklyn, preferable. Bedfordsburg, Pa.; change of references desirable. Box F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

## ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

141ST STREET—Large sunny room, with breakfast; gentlemen; convenient to subway, elevated, bus. Audubon 3828, New York City.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished, room in two-room suite overlooking Central Park, for young man; moderate. MISS H. Hotel Hemway.

WEST 70TH ST., 280—Room single or double; superior accommodations in refined home; gentlemen preferred.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, to register in agency for selective commercial positions; applications accepted only when filed in person. BERNICE DRYER, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER, part 25 years of age, in English, in English; interested in Christian Science. New York; must be accurate, rapid, and come well recommended for honesty, reliability, responsibility, and punctuality. Box 100, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

STRONG Protestant woman for caring for home, children, etc. Box 100, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WOMAN to wash china; also waitress and housekeeper; no laundry. Box 100, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Wood, N. J., cook and general housekeeper; no laundry. 120 Prospect St., Telephone Ridgewood 265.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY—Cultured, experienced traveler, desires to give her services as companion, nurse, governess, etc. for family, for party, for party going abroad; references. Address Box A-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY, 26, desires general clerical-filing department; position with experience in high class firm; good references. Box A-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Junior, summer position as tutor or governess; children 10 or under; references exchanged. Box 218, Skidmore, Saratoga, N. Y.

RECENTLY housewife, desires position with refined family; willing to care for child; Box 100, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—LADY—can make herself valuable in any home; willing to travel. 178 North Parkway, East Orange, N. J.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED OIL TOOL, MAN

Protestant, now traveling representative for oil tool company; desires responsible position where he can be successful; must be successful machine tool; best references; Southern California preferred, but can go to any place for this; Box 100, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

REFINED LADY—can make herself valuable in any home; willing to travel. 178 North Parkway, East Orange, N. J.

## WANTED

STENOGRAPHER to answer calls in exchange for work and machine. Room 809, 281 Madison Ave., New York City.

## BUTTE PLAYGROUND AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President has signed the first law ever passed by Congress authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with a municipality in development of playground areas. The bill, passed April 22, empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside for recreational development by Butte, Mont., a tract within the Deerlodge National Forest.

Butte long has desired this play-

ground, but it took an act of Congress to secure it. The city has been re-

lentant to construct improvements,

because national forest lands are open

freely to mineral prospecting, and the

location of claims on the proposed

area would destroy its value for out-

door recreation.

The new law, which supplements

the forest service policy of providing

free camping and picnic grounds to

municipalities dependent on their for-

ests for their recreation, prevents the

filling of any claims on the land and

assures a perpetual playground in

Nine Mile Canon for the people of

Butte.

## OLD CHINA RECALLED BY NESTORIAN SHAFT

MONTREAL, May 4 (Special Cor-

respondence)—A plaster cast of the

famous Nestorian monument erected

at Sian-fu, China, in 781 A. D. has

been placed in the McGill College

book clubroom in the McGill Uni-

versity Library. It is 10 feet high, and

consists of a stele, covered with Syro-

Chinese inscription of 2000 (ideographs

in the calligraphy of the Tang dynasty,

and surmounted by an allegorical fig-

ure.

The cast is the gift of Dr. Fritz Holm,

Danish explorer, who brought it

from China the original from which

the cast was made. The Nestorian

monument marked the zenith of Nesto-

rian Christianity in China, the doc-

trines of that sect having been first in-

troduced in Sian-fu, China, in 635 A. D.

The inscription on the monolithic shaft gives a rough

outline of Nestorian and Christian doc-

trines. It was set up in 781, but soon

afterward disappeared during the

political troubles which afflicted that

part of China. In 1825, it was brought

to light in the town of Si-gan-fu or

Shan-fu, which is built on the site of

the ancient Ch'ang-an.

An ancient stone replica, weighing

two tons, was brought out from China

in 1908 by the Holm-Nestorian expe-

dition, organized and commanded by

Dr. Fritz Holm. It was first placed in

the Metropolitan Museum of Science

and Art in New York, but in 1916, a

Chinese convert having acquired the

stone, it was taken to Rome where it

was presented to the Museum of the

Lateran Palace. There is only one

other cast of the monument in Ameri-

ca, that presented by Dr. Holm to

Yale University at New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Holm also has presented casts to

the British, French, Danish, Indian and

other governments.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## Pageant of Virginia Is to Picture Colony's Whole History

Richmond, Va., May 1  
Special Correspondence  
THE WORK of the Virginia Historical Pageant Association is reaching its most intense point. This organization proposes to celebrate, annually, if possible, some notable event in the history of the Old Dominion. On May 22, and throughout that week, the first productions will be given. The form which this year's celebration takes is a sketch of all the history of the Dominion, from its discovery to today. The book, by Thomas Wood Stevens of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, is now complete. Mr. Stevens—whose work in similar manner at St. Louis and in Newark is well-known—has found himself somewhat embarrassed by the wealth of his material. In the choice of scenes he has been advised by some of the State's most eminent historians—J. C. Metcalf of the University of Virginia, E. G. Swem of the College of William and Mary, and W. G. Stannard of Richmond.

## An Elizabethan Masque

Mr. Stevens has been greatly influenced in form by the vividly dramatic nature of the data and by the flexible zone stage which he has devised. The pageant reviews the great moments in Virginia's history. It will begin with an Elizabethan masque, during which the Queen bestows the title upon Sir Walter Raleigh's new Eden. So the audience will be reminded that although the first permanent settlement was not till 1609, the roots of Virginia's culture are grounded in the age of Shakespeare. Color, light and dancing will make this prologue a festival in mood.

In the scenes which follow the colonizing is shown in a realistic mood. Terse dialogue, condensed to the last degree, and filled with vivid characterization, put before the spectator the most romantic figures of American history, Capt. John Smith, Pocahontas, the natives, the early settlers. Captain Smith is brought ashore in chains—an unusually dramatic opening for a tale of history. The exploration of the James, the capture of Smith by the Indians, his rescue from his fate by the child Pocahontas make up the beginning. The scenes of the Indians are written in the Algonquin tongue as Smith knew it and recorded it in his book—which has been the chief source of Mr. Stevens' information. The little Indian girl, so charming and grave, is far removed from the pugnacious maid of the conventional school book. Her dignity and childish gravity make her action something as worthy of international notice as it has proved to be of international importance.

In terms of emotion, the scene which tells of famine and discouragement, is perhaps the strongest. The colony had been reduced to 60 from 500. Despair is abroad . . . and Mr. Stevens does not only say so, he shows it, the people clamoring for bread, for stores, exclaiming against the company in England, a man who is utterly reduced by his hunger, abhorred by his friends, a boy whose grief cuts like a knife across the progress of the scene. When the stouter heart is ready to give up—up behind the hills come the sails of Lord Delaware. He lands. His coming is ironical because he fails to feel what he has saved the people from. But the pageant, swiftly shifting, relieves the tenseness by a scene of Pocahontas' marriage; an idyllic pantomime to music.

## A Narrator for Unity

The scenes are made a unity by threading them upon a poetical narrative to be spoken by an invisible person, whose voice floats out from a bower. And now from scenes of the first settlers, the story progresses to the beginning of our Government. Cries the voice from the tower.

Here was the hour—the first, the mighty hour, when the people of this nation, established on this soil, the rights of men, and choice, determine and resolve.

And so at length to govern by consent and by consent alone. And from this meeting have sprung all congresses and states, all government . . . for our America.

The First Assembly is the scene shown, followed by a long dance, which first introduced women to the colony, and a tragic scene flashing swiftly the story of the massacre of 1622.

But of all the early action, the story of Bacon's rebellion is most moving. The figure of Bacon—young, heroic, suggesting Nathan Hale, and yet more powerful than that romantic figure—is clearly cut against the background of his friends and contrasted sharply with the selfish, greedy, ignoble Berkley. The mind moves swiftly back over years of struggle for English liberties, and as it flies foretells the coming revolution. This incident, in three scenes, should make a play suitable for schools.

Many Historical High Lights  
The French and Indian wars receive their notice in a single scene, the Revolution is hinted at in Patrick Henry's speech in St. John's Church, the Bill of Rights and the instructions given to the delegates about to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress for Independence. Rogers and Clark's expedition suggests expansion to the west, which has been foreshadowed by a short comedy scene of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, after the tragic death of Bacon. And the time of the Revolution fades with the surrender at Yorktown. It is amusing to note that all negotiations were on the point of being severed because the two parties could not agree upon what music was to be played when the British made their exit. The "harsh" terms of the contract demanded that they should refrain from using American or French music; the tune for which the music committee is now desperately searching is called appropriately, "The World Upside Down." One is tempted

to believe that it was composed for the occasion. Certainly the world did seem to be upside down to the amazed Cornwallis.

In so brief an outline—and Mr. Stevens is very strict in his insistence that the audience shall not be bored and tired by being kept too long—much that is of great value has had to go out. Some charming scenes were already written when the blue pencil sternly came their way. It is to be hoped that such material will find its way into subsidiary entertainments. A boy's school, for example, would find entertaining the scene of the crowning of the dignified Powhatan by Newport, who is keen to do everything in the proper way, and Smith, who is highly entertained by the procedure. When they have to lean on the Indian chief to make him bend the knee, it is the contentious Newport, who places such importance on form, who becomes ridiculous; and in sending his raccoon coat as a present to King James, the Indian remains every inch a sovereign and adds to the amusement at the expense of the King's messenger.

## The Modern Period

It is not to be hoped that the flower of the Virginian culture should be more than hinted at in these sketches. The culmination of art and fine living which took place just before the Civil War cannot be told. It must wait for some future drama, less huge in scope and treatment. The period of the Confederacy, of course, offers vast possibilities, of which Mr. Stevens has been reduced to three scenes: the solemn moment of the Virginia Convention, General Lee's acceptance of the command, and the action of Chancellorsville. This last will be spectacular, using every resource of the stage and showing the fight spread over distant hills.

From the re-entrance of the State into the Union, the facts are dropped. The realistic treatment is shifted for a series of scenes of symbolism. A great movement—The Trooping of the Flags, a Threnody for Virginia's Heroes, and finally a Festival of Victory. A huge chorus, marching soldiers, and dances will contribute to these later moods of the pageant.

In color, in light, in movement, in music and in poetry, the Virginia Historical Pageant Association strives to exult in Virginia's origin and the things which are characteristically Virginian. And these matters are of interest to every American, for not only did Capt. John Smith's settlement prove to be the first English one to be permanent, but from those beginnings came great men who made the United States a possibility and from the experience of that colony came popular representative government. But the pageant's claim to general attention is to be the fact that it will be a "thrilling show!"

## British Players for Switzerland

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 25—The committee of the International Festival Plays, organized by Swiss lovers of the drama, have invited the company of the Everyman Theater (directed by Mr. Norman Macdermott) to proceed from London to Zurich and give a series of performances at the Municipal Theater there. These performances will commence in the middle of May, and the program is to consist of Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" and Shaw's "You Never Can Tell." Great interest has been aroused in connection with this visit, and several public receptions will be held in honor of Mr. Macdermott and his colleagues. The Everyman company may subsequently tour in Berne, Geneva, and Lausanne, etc.

The educational value of the work of the International Festival Plays committee is considered by the French Government to be so useful in promoting a good feeling between nations that the contingent from the

Opera Comique which is taking part in the performances is receiving a subsidy of 10,000 francs. The French Government also accorded generous state aid to a Paris company which has recently been touring in Norway and Sweden. The presentation of English plays abroad, however, has not yet been recognized by the British Treasury authorities as deserving of any official encouragement. Mr. Macdermott's great hope is to overcome this "attitude of apathy," as he de- scribes it.

## Shakespeare in Paris

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For this condition of affairs M. Firmin Gémier, director of the Odéon, is largely responsible. Under his auspices there has lately been presented at this theater an adaptation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (entitled "Les Joyeuses Comères"); and this is to be followed by "A Midsummer Night's Dream," translated by Georges de la Fourchardière. M. Pittet, of the Comédie-Montaigne, is also preparing to stage "Measure for Measure." Another promised revival is "Hamlet," with Firmin Gémier as the Prince. He has also appeared in "Antony and Cleopatra" and "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Théâtre Antoine. One of his most successful Shakespearean roles is Shylock.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Pilgrim Three

OUT again in the James (still some four miles wide), we felt that Nature had almost overdone the matter of supplying us with a waterway for our voyage. We should willingly have dispensed with a mile or so on either side of our houseboat...

And in navigating the broad stream what advantages we had over those early mariners upon the Sarah Constant, the Goodspeed, and the Discovery!

Their passage up this river was upon unknown waters through an unknown land. We knew just where we were, and where we were going. They even fancied that they might be upon an arm of the ocean that would lead through the new-found world and open a direct route to the South Sea and to the Indies. Our maps showed us that even this wide, waterway was but a river; and that while it flowed some four hundred miles from its source beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, yet it could ascend it only about one hundred miles, as we should then come upon a line of falls and rapids that would prevent farther navigation.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the case of these early voyagers, dangers lurked along the wooded shores and greater dangers lay in the unknown, treacherous currents and hidden bars of the stream itself. We should have to travel all our savings; and there on the table in Gadabout's little cockpit, close to the man (or, quite as likely, the woman) at the wheel, lay charts that told the hidden features of the river highway.

Point out-time Sarah and her sister ships could not have sailed up this waterway very far before finding navigation difficult. Even small as they were, they must often have found scant water if the James of that time, like the James of today, had its top and bottom so close together everywhere and there.

One more straight reach of the river, one more sweeping bend, and we should come upon the site of that old village of James Towne. Still the tawny Powhatan, like many another proud savage, showed small signs of succumbing to civilization. There seemed scarce any mark of human habitation. The life of the people, where there were people, must have been back from the banks. The river itself was empty. Nowhere was there wreath of smoke or shrimper of sail. Just the wild beauty of the shores, the noble expanse of the stream, the cloudless blue of the summer sky, and Gadabout.

♦ ♦ ♦

Yet, we were not seeing quite the James that those first English eyes beheld. For them the slopes and headlands were covered with far nobler forests and Nature wore her Maytime gown. Life and colour were every-

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1922

## EDITORIALS

THE complications and clash of national policies, which, perhaps inevitably, are making difficult if not impossible the harmonious conclusion of the Genoa Conference, have been added to by wholly needless effort to create strife. It was nearly two weeks ago that Lloyd George, upon whom the greater part of the world rests its hope of effective action at Genoa, felt obliged to issue a public warning against belief in anything printed in the so-called Northcliffe papers of England. That was an extraordinary statement for a public man to make, even though he were as certain of the personal hostility of the publications he attacked as Lloyd George must have been. It is by no means sure that the first reaction of the public mind to such an utterance on the part of the Premier was not one of hostility. It seemed that to use the great power conferred upon him, both by his exalted office and by the position of world-wide influence which he was holding, merely to discredit a newspaper, or group of newspapers, was not in accord with the dignity of his position.

But it now appears that the only really jarring note, the only attribution of undiplomatic and irascible utterances on the part of the leader in the Conference has, in fact, come from the foremost of the Northcliffe papers, the London Times. That paper has asserted, over the signature of its responsible editor, Mr. Steed, that the British Premier, in a fit of rage, actually threatened France, in the person of its representative, M. Barthou, with the end of the Entente, a new grouping of the powers and the formation of new friendships, from which France would be excluded. This assertion Mr. George declares to be "pure invention, the ravings of a person who was not responsible, and whose only desire was to wreck the Conference." The story is also denied by M. Barthou, who must have been the other party to the conversation, its authenticity is controverted by the stenographic minutes taken by English and French secretaries who were present at the meetings, and it has been denied by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, and by the Lord Chamberlain, who was mentioned in the report in The Times.

This seems to be a somewhat exaggerated example of the operation of that new type of journalism which likes to describe itself as journalism that does things rather than merely reporting them. The thing done in this instance, or tried to be done, was the destruction of all hope of effective action for the maintenance of international good will at Genoa. It was an effort to widen the breach between France and England by the introduction of personal threats which, coming from the British Premier, could not fail to be in the highest degree offensive to the French Nation. It is a sort of discreditable action, easily taken and difficult to undo. Indeed, it may be said that up to the present time the Northcliffe papers have manifested no inclination to withdraw their assertion, or to substantiate it by anything other than the mere word of their editor.

As a stroke at international harmony, at a period in the world's history when such harmony is vitally necessary if Europe is to be restored to any sort of condition of peace and prosperity, this journalistic achievement stands without parallel. The responsibility resting upon the shoulders of anyone attempting such a crime is a heavy one. The world has looked to Genoa to carry on the good work begun at Washington. The best equipped observers have perhaps not been certain that this Conference could do more than advance one step further along the pathway of peace and renewed prosperity, but all have desired that that step should be taken. It has been hoped that the closing days of this gathering, however little of actual accomplishment they might show, would at least leave the participants therein a little further on the upward path, and offer promise of a new conference to be held in the immediate future, to the end that that advance might be continued. The only way of defeating this hope would be to arouse personal and national hatreds at the last moment. It appears to have been the effort, partially successful, of the Northcliffe press to accomplish this unworthy end.

ANALYZED by whatever method one may see fit to apply, it must appear that virtually every recent effort to amend or revise the immigration laws of the United States is, consciously or unconsciously, along a line which, if followed, will eventuate in a closer and more discriminative process of selection at the point of embarkation. The melting pot as an appliance of the alchemist by which the dross of civilization may be transmuted into the somewhat purer substances which are supposed to furnish the basis of American citizenship and American nationalism, has not always proved its infallibility. This was shown with surprising conclusiveness early in the recent war. It had been suspected for some years before.

The growing conclusion seems to be that no alien immigrant can be "Americanized" against his will. The term itself possibly can no longer go unchallenged. By what processes are love and loyalty taught? Is there, after all, any method, subtle or coercive, by which the ignorant and the vicious can be persuaded, unconvincing, to yield either fealty or devotion? No one should seek to condemn the efforts which have been made to apply such methods. The need has appeared to be great because of the unwise policies which have been dictated to and adopted by the national lawmakers of the United States governing the admission of aliens of questionable

fitness and antecedents. The mass has been too great, the dross too heavy. The demand of the American employers for cheap labor has been supplied, but the tendency has been, gradually but not imperceptibly, to attack the foundations of American nationalism. There is no large city of the United States, east or west, north or south, but has reflected the results of this selfish policy, and in no small degree the influences have been apparent in national and state legislation.

But even a reversal of this policy will not mean the closing of the gates to those who are in sympathy with American institutions and American ideals. It is vain to insist that the ignorant are the most plastic and that they can be best modeled into the easily adaptable citizen. The difficulty is that the ignorant fall a prey to the vicious quite as readily as they learn the lessons of loyalty and service. Thus it is that in legislation now proposed in Congress it is sought to establish a required educational standard by which the fitness or unfitness of the candidate for entry, as well as of the candidate for citizenship, may be established. By this process it may be that henceforth the work of the schools of Americanization will not be so much along the line of creating a desire to learn what American ideals are, as in teaching the basis of those ideals.

A STATEMENT made recently by L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, that there is no likelihood of the Province of Quebec enacting prohibition, in view of the fact that the present liquor law "reflects the opinion on the subject of the great mass of the people of this part of the Dominion," is one which, fortunately, it is not necessary to take too seriously.

The prohibition sentiment of the world is growing with such rapidity that any present-day liquor opinion is likely to be changed almost overnight to its opposite. Because it is of far-reaching significance, however, more than passing consideration should be paid to the main argument put forward by Mr. Taschereau in favor of the law, to which, as he urged, the Anglican Synod of Montreal had recently subscribed its approval to the extent of going on record as wishing to give it a fair trial.

This point the Premier made bluntly but emphatically, stating that the law was a good law and "good business." Moreover, he supported this opinion by the explanation that Quebec made about \$4,000,000 last year out of the "business," and that the federal authorities had made an additional \$8,000,000 on the same liquor, or a total of \$12,000,000 out of the liquor sales in the Province of Quebec.

The law in question, the Quebec Liquor Law as it is called, went into force on May 1, 1921, the traffic then going under the absolute control of a commission of five appointed by the Provincial Government.

Mr. Taschereau explained further that municipal autonomy was absolutely recognized, amplifying this statement with the interesting comment that a great majority of the smallest municipalities have decided in favor of prohibition. "But," he said, "the people of Quebec want to be able to get what they want from the big cities."

Once more, then, it is the old-time question of revenue against morality. Shall the prisons, asylums for the insane, and the reformatories remain a burden and a constant drain on the treasuries of the world while the people make believe that they are enjoying individual freedom, or shall the issue be faced and the truth be recognized that there is no freedom in immoral conditions? The fact that the smaller municipalities have decided in favor of prohibition shows the true sentiment of the people more surely than any vote in the cities, where countless influences are at work to cloud the issue and prevent the true condition of opinion from being registered, and unless the signs of the times, which are unmistakable to any clear-sighted observer, fail, Mr. Taschereau is going to find that his opinion that the law is what the people of Quebec want will be proved a mistake in the not very distant future.

AFTER an extended discussion in and out of the United States Congress of the proposal that duties on foreign merchandise should be levied on the basis of values of comparable goods sold in American markets, instead of on the actual cost in the countries where purchased, what is known as the "American valuation plan" was incorporated in the Fordney Tariff Bill as passed by the House of Representatives. The Senate Committee on Finance struck out this provision, and restored the existing method of valuations. Senator McCumber asserts that there is not the slightest possibility that the Senate will recede from its position, despite Representative Fordney's statement that if American valuations were not restored to the bill Congress would be in session until snow flies.

In Senator McCumber's repudiation of the Fordney valuation plan he failed to refer to the fact that while American valuation was rudely thrown out of the front door by a vote of more than two to one in the Finance Committee, it was brought in again through a back door in the form of an addition to the administrative provisions of the bill as reported to the Senate. Section 315-b provides that the President shall have power in certain cases, when changed costs of production in foreign countries indicate that tariff rates under the present valuation system are too low to furnish adequate protection, to put the American valuation plan into effect. As there is always a possibility that, owing to new inventions or increased efficiency of labor in one or more countries, the price of some articles may be so reduced as to make even the high rates of the Fordney-McCumber schedules appear too low, it is quite probable that the President might at an early day find occasion to adopt the new method of valuation.

Notwithstanding the widespread discussion of "Amer-

ican valuation," there would seem to be considerable misunderstanding as to the meaning and effect of the proposed basis of taxable values. The protected manufacturers who favor it claim that it is necessary on account of the depreciated currencies of many countries, but it has been shown that this difficulty can be met by a practicable method of equalizing the depreciation of currencies by converting them into their American equivalents.

Even Mr. Fordney himself does not appear to understand the nature of the plan he advocates, as he states in a recent letter that "it (American valuation) really has nothing to do with duties paid. These are determined entirely by the rates levied." The facts are that if the rates are applied to the valuation in American markets of the same kind of goods, the amount of duties paid must necessarily be higher than if the rates were based on the foreign valuation. That this is true was shown by the action of the Senate Finance Committee in materially increasing the rates of duty in many important schedules, on the ground that, having abandoned American valuation, it had become necessary to increase the duties in order to give sufficient protection.

The chief objection made to the American valuation plan, however, is not the increased duties that will be paid under it, but the obstacles that it will put in the channels of international trade. As has been pointed out by the leading merchants of the United States, it will be impossible for the dealers in imported goods to make contracts for future deliveries when they cannot know in advance just what the tariff duties are to be. It is the custom in many foreign industries to make contracts a year before the goods are to be shipped. As prices in American markets are constantly changing, the importer cannot tell what his merchandise will cost, with the result of making legitimate business largely a matter of speculation. A law that creates confusion and uncertainty throughout one-half of American commerce with foreign nations would not seem to be more desirable if put into effect by the President than if directly enacted by Congress.

A SKEPTICAL thought not a really unsympathetic public looks on interestedly and with a suspicion of

amusement while those who have elected themselves purveyors to the people, the self-appointed dispensers and directors of what have been regarded as the chief diversions and amusements of the people, hasten to set their several houses in order. The public does not ask inquisitively just what has induced this activity on the part of the managers of these industries, or enterprises, or whatever they may be called. There no doubt has been a conviction, shared by the people generally, that something was wrong somewhere, but the tendency has been, apparently, to allow matters to right themselves, if such a thing were possible, otherwise to permit the inevitable consequences to follow. Aside from the more or less ineffective efforts toward the establishment of a system of public censorship, first of motion pictures and then of the playhouses, the inclination seems to have been to allow those responsible for the policies of those industries to work out their own problems.

But there is a supposed law, familiarly referred to as the law of self-preservation, which seems to assert itself in almost every walk of life. Following the disclosures, a year or two ago, of admitted corruption and bribery in baseball circles, voluntary action was taken by those in authority in the leagues to make a repetition of such practices impossible. Within recent weeks a like voluntary dictatorship has been established over the industry by the producers and distributors of motion pictures in the United States. And now comes the announcement that similar action is being seriously considered by the leaders in the theatrical producing industry.

It is worthy of consideration that the decision of the managers of these organizations, whose existence and prosperity depend upon their ability to please the public and to enjoy a generous measure of confidence and respect, is to adopt a self-imposed regulation, presumably effective, which they would have resented and opposed if placed upon them by legislative enactment. They evidently have realized that their future success, if not their very existence, depends upon their sincere willingness to meet a reasonable public specification. The interesting development will be the success or failure of their method.

The attitude of the proprietors and responsible managers of these purveying industries seems to strengthen the argument of those who have contended that the public, after all has been said and done, is its own sufficient and effective censor. It can get what it demands in the way of entertainment and amusement, apparently, and the awakened managers seem to have been convinced of this fact. Nothing is more certain than that no offering which the public refuses to approve can succeed. The proprietors of the "big league" baseball organizations learned this just in time to avert a calamity. The directors of collegiate and inter-collegiate sports are learning it. The motion picture producers almost overlooked the important consideration, and now the theatrical managers come forward with the ingenuousness of those who have made a startling discovery. The public ascribes to itself no dazzling perspicacity. It slept a long time on its rights.

AN ASTONISHING revelation as to what may interest the American public is furnished by the free exhibit of flowers and ferns native to Massachusetts in Horticultural Hall, Boston. This exhibition last week broke all records of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for attendance. More than 32,000 persons visited the show in the first four days in which it was open to the public, 12,751 going there on Saturday alone. Just wild flowers and ferns! Yet they drew this great throng of city folk! And still there are persons who insist that it is impossible to stir the public with anything that is not sensational or a bit unwholesome!

THE drama in Italy has not yet fully recovered from the yoke imposed upon it by the years of war. As a natural consequence, the theater there is fed almost exclusively by foreign playwrights, while the native-born author languishes in something very like neglect. Indeed, throughout Italy the public served up to audiences consists of little but repertoire from France, Germany and England, and the changes are rung upon Bataille and Sardou, Schnitzler and Sudermann, and Galsworthy and Shaw. Even where musical comedy is concerned, the natural home of mirth and melody has to depend on the output of Austria.

Yet the hands of the Italian playwrights have not lost their cunning. On the contrary, they are turning out just as good work as ever. The upheaval of war has not robbed Marco Praga or Sem Benelli of any jot or tittle of their old skill, and others have arisen to carry on the torch. But they can scarcely get a hearing for the managers—save in a few instances—persistently cold-shoulder them. The result is something very like an impoverishment of the native stage. A marked effect of this attitude is to be seen just now in the closing of Milan's most important playhouse, and at a time when, under normal conditions, it would be packed from floor to ceiling. Much the same is also the case in Rome, Venice, Naples and Florence.

Theatrical managers in Italy possessed of any real breadth of vision, or able to judge a play by any standard but that of the amount of money it will bring into their coffers, can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. This being the case, the outlook for the dramatist who takes his work seriously is not very hopeful. All the same, a spirited effort is being made in certain directions to further the efforts of local authors, and especially such of them as belong to the newer school.

It is thus pleasant to record that a helping hand has recently been extended to the younger generation by an actress of no less accomplishment than Eleonora Duse. Some little time ago she received the script of a play that struck her as being, happily, devoid of artificiality, and as the work of an author who wrote from conviction and not from convention. The author was unknown, and his plot had faults of technique. But Eleonora Duse saw its possibilities, and generously decided to undertake the heavy risk of producing a new drama by a new writer at the Teatro Costanzi in Rome, "Così Sia," by Tommaso Gallafati Scotti.

Thanks to the really magnificent art of Duse, as the mother who lives and loves and loses, the play, despite its obvious shortcomings, was carried through for a few performances. She did service in mounting it, for (and with all its minor blemishes) it is incomparably above the trivial nonsense with which so much of the Italian stage is occupied at the present moment.

## Editorial Notes

PRESIDENT MASARYK of Tzeccho-Slovakia, who organized a Nation and was elected its first President, while thousands of miles away from it, and while it was in the very center of the World War's maelstrom, has just given another example of his practical idealism and wise foresight. He is furnishing the funds for a walking tour of the world this summer by students of Prague University. In the group are two Tzecchs, a Serbian, a Bulgarian, and a Russian. President Masaryk and several public men who are aiding in the financial part of the enterprise believe that this tour will furnish important and interesting data on the political, economic and social conditions of the countries visited. After walking through Jugoslavia and Bulgaria, the students will go to Constantinople, and then to China and Japan. Thence passage will be taken to San Francisco and the leading cities of the United States to be visited on foot. Prague University will publish a report of the expedition. President Masaryk knows the folly of national isolation and the value of learning something about other nations besides his own.

MANY of the older London clubs, at one time so particular to keep their membership within definite limits, are now complaining of lack of support. Evidently conditions following the Napoleonic War, which saw the beginning of a number of new clubs, have not been reproduced in the present post-war period. As the officers of 1815 retired into a leisurely existence on half-pay, they needed some resort where they might find congenial companionship, moderate-priced meals, cozy armchairs and the daily papers with full parliamentary reports. It was not the rollicking club life that began in the days when Beaumont, Fletcher, Ben Jonson, and Shakespeare exchanged wit and wisdom around the table at the Mermaid; though it became an important factor in the social life of Great Britain. But men freed from the recent war feel less inclined for the armchair and parliamentary reports. If they seek club life at all, it is, no doubt, in some more cheerful place than the gloomy, somnolent atmosphere that still pervades many of these venerable institutions.

THE Select Committee on Estimates appointed by the British Government has some severe remarks to make in its first report on the salary of £3000 a year enjoyed by Sir David Shackleton as Chief Labor Adviser. Twelve years ago Mr. David, as he then was, was a Labor leader; then he went to the Home Office as Labor Adviser at £500 per annum. As the years rolled on the British Government grew more bureaucratic; Sir David's office changed and changed about; the salary was raised and war bonuses were added to it until he was receiving £3000 a year with £500 bonus. The bonus went six months ago; the £3000 remains, and is the amount on which a life pension will be arranged. Thirty years ago John Burns said that no man was worth more than £500 a year. Some of Sir David's old colleagues who are still in the Labor movement hold that opinion yet.

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the Theater  
of Italy

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